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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1384



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INTERNATIONAL

'RADIO LIBERTY' BROADCASTS ON CENTRAL ASIA REPORTED, SCORED

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 17 Dec 82 p 3

/Article by TajikTA Political Commentators Z. Narsiddinov and R. Serebrennikov:
"And the Caravan Goes On"/

/Text/ Soviet Tajikistan is greeting the great all-union holiday, the 60th Anniversary of the USSR, with remarkable achievements in all spheres of social and economic development. During the years of Soviet power, the Tajik people have achieved great successes within the single family of fraternal nations called the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. At the cradle of this union stood the great Lenin.

"A man is strong with friendship, and a bird with wings," goes the proverb. And the Tajik people, who know the worth of friendship well, proudly report on their successes to the party, the motherland, and all the fraternal nations of the land of the soviets at our country's holiday. These successes are truly impressive. Here are but a few facts. In 1980, industrial output in the republic was 18 times higher than in 1940. Output of electricity was 219 times higher than in the same year.

The Kayrakkum GES /hydro-electric power station/ imeni Friendship of Nations in Syrdar'ya, the GES imeni V. I. Lenin in Gunt, the Nurek GES imeni L. I. Brezhnev in Vakhsh, and others truly have become calling cards of the Tajik people. The South-Tajik Territorial Production Complex -- one of the major ones in the country -- has given impetus to the republic's further economic and social development. The intensive development of agriculture in Tajikistan is shown by the fact that state capital investments, including kolkhoz resources, for the years since the March 1965 CPSU Central Committee Plenum alone, have totaled almost 4 billion rubles -- 2.9 times more than in the previous 20 years.

The energy capacity has risen, and concentration and specialization in the agro-industrial complex are being implemented successfully. Tens of thousands of hectares of new lands are being developed in all zones of the republic. Production of cotton, vegetables, fruit, potatoes, and animal products is increasing from year to year. The republic is covered with a network of schools, libraries, scientific institutions, theaters and movie houses. The living standard of the workers has risen immeasurably.

During these days, ceremonial meetings of collectives dedicated to the USSR Anniversary are taking place at industrial enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, institutions, cities and regions. Proudly proclaiming successes achieved, and unanimously supporting CPSU domestic and foreign policy, the Tajikistan labor collectives map out new advances in successfully implementing the plans of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The USSR 60th Anniversary is also a holiday of all progressive mankind, which sees in the USSR a bastion of peace, progress, and social justice.

Our enemies are also "preparing" for this holiday in their own way.

Imperialist forces, in the first place the U.S., having embarked upon a policy of confrontation with the socialist world and active interference in its internal affairs, have proclaimed a real "crusade" against communism, and are sharply intensifying psychological warfare against the USSR and the other socialist countries. Washington does not hide the aim of this campaign, unbridled in the lair of imperialism, but makes a public show of it: to blacken the historical successes of the Soviet people, to sow hostility and dissension within the fraternal family of socialist nations, and to destabilize the existing order in the socialist countries.

They believe that any means is good in discrediting real socialism. Ideological saboteurs of all stripes operate according to this prescription. They assign an important role in this anti-Soviet choir to the underground radio stations, Radio Liberty (RL) and Radio Free Europe (RFE), which are entrenched in Munich, FRG.

Disinformation and distortion of the truth are the aims of these mouthpieces of psychological warfare. Traitors to the motherland, turncoats, military offenders escaping retribution after the rout of Hitlerite Germany, professional spies and provocateurs, and criminals all find refuge there -- in a word, those who for "Judas' 30 pieces of silver" are prepared to sell their own father and mother. In all, such "employees", who are directed by former U.S. Senator James Buckley, number some 1,500.

Washington spares no expense for its radio centers, which are fronts of the CIA. Thus, this year the annual RL/RFE budget exceeded \$100 million.

The direct tasks of these radio stations are to clutter up the air waves with lies and provocative insinuations, and to implement ideological diversion. They also strive to blacken the historical achievements of Soviet Tajikistan. From the pens of "specialists" on Soviet Central Asia also flow the most unbelievable fables about Tajikistan, which no doubt would be the envy of Baron Munchausen, who enjoyed a reputation as an incredible liar.

Newspapers published in our republic are also being more intensely "worked over." All critical articles, letters, and readers' comments are literally fished out, given an appropriate slant, seasoned with anti-Soviet sauce, and launched on the air waves.

"Dear listeners" -- this is how Radio Liberty begins its broadcasts. Such crude flattery will hardly deceive anyone, for its aim is to try to creep into the spirit and exert influence on the psyche, religious feelings, and nationalistic emotions, influence the world outlook, and seduce the consciousness of the Soviet people. But these attempts are in vain. They have not been able to and are not now able to delude anyone!

What insinuations there have been in Radio Liberty's commentary concerning the USSR's 60th Anniversary. First there is the slander which sets everyone's teeth on edge about the supposedly "formal nature" of the USSR Constitution. But a lie remains a lie no matter how many times it is repeated. "Russia will be the most striking democracy on earth," stated the great proletarian writer Maxim Gorki. His prophetic words have long since become reality.

The Soviet Constitution, in fact and not in words as in the West, has secured the basic rights of the Soviet people -- the right to work, to rest, to education, and to the equality and brotherhood of the national republics in the USSR. Hundreds of thousands of foreign tourists who annually visit our country, including Tajikistan, are convinced of this.

The workers, oppressed national minorities in capitalist countries, and peoples suffering under the yoke of imperialism and neocolonialism cannot even dream of such rights. As concerns "human rights," which the U. S. -- "citadel" of vaunted Western democracy -- so loves to discuss, the millions of unemployed who are deprived of the right to work, and the thousands of civil rights activists who are languishing in prison torture chambers, can give a true answer.

Secondly, the commentaries contain claims, exaggerated over decades, about the supposedly "intentional division of Turkestan by the Bolsheviks," in order, they say, to permit "Moscow to establish its law and order." Such a crude lie, constantly thrust onto the anti-Soviet conveyor, one does not even care to refute. The profound "musings" about the reality of "national independence" of the Soviet union republics are on the same level. As we well know, they are not about to leave the unified and indissoluble family of fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union.

And the myth about the supposed "Russification" of the nationalities populating our country is nothing but a concoction! Can such slander possibly cause a Tajik to forget the selfless assistance which the fraternal peoples of our country, including the Russian people, have provided and continue to provide? During the difficult years they sent teachers, doctors, agronomists, irrigators, power engineers, and scientists to the cities and settlements of the young Tajik Republic.

The USSR Food Program, which is the heart of the party and government's constantly manifested concern for the people's well-being, infuriates the patented anti-Soviets. All the Soviet people are now laboring to solve the truly magnificent and grandiose tasks put forward by the program.

The voice of "free lies," as Radio Liberty is called, lies without a twinge of conscience, probably thinking that the air waves will endure anything. They play on our difficulties in supplying the population with some food products. Claims about the "miserly quantity" of vegetables and fruits which allegedly the residents of the Tajik capital consume are of course absurd. Here as well the facts say otherwise. From year to year the production and sale of vegetables and fruits in Tajikistan increases. According to the latest data, this year in Dushanbe alone an additional 40 stores for selling such produce within the system of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry have opened, not counting consumers cooperatives and kolkhoz markets.

The ideological saboteurs from Radio Liberty, who are "specialists" on residential construction in Tajikistan, have also gotten into a mess. Of course, there are difficulties in the republic's residential construction, but these are difficulties of rapid growth. It is sufficient to recall that, whereas in 1926 the entire living area in Dushanbe did not exceed 31,000 square meters, now there are approximately 6 million square meters of actual living space in comfortable apartments in the Tajik capital. During this five-year plan alone, the population of Dushanbe will increase, according to the most conservative estimates, by another 100,000 people. It is likely that there is no other city in the USSR experiencing such a rate of demographic growth. In the future, architects will count regions with a full complement of improved style apartments in the residential construction program.

The Radio Liberty broadcast about the national theaters of Tajikistan is also the height of anti-Soviet silliness. It indicates the ideological saboteurs understand nothing and care to understand nothing about the notable achievements of the Tajik people during the Soviet period in culture, and in the uncommon flourishing of Tajik art -- national in form and socialist in content. The broadcast's authors stoop to monstrous lies -- that national theater in Tajikistan exists only "on paper!" In doing so they use as an example the Nauskiy Region Theater, which according to them "is a phony," and where "all the workers are illiterate." The truth is, should God wish to punish someone, He deprives him of reason!

We telephone Nau. Regional Theater Director Khavaskhon Otadzhanova comes to the phone. With indignation she learns what absurd fables the Munich radio saboteurs are spreading about her theater. "The Nauskiy Region Theater," Khavaskhon Otadzhanova says proudly, "has existed since 1934. Currently 64 people work there, including 15 women. They all have intermediate and higher education; 18 have had special theatrical schooling."

"These facts clearly refute the silly claims that the artists have no education. A few days ago our theater presented a new performance -- a play by the well-known playwright Khodzha Sadyk, "Nozanin," (The Beauty)". The audience reacted very warmly to this gay, sparkling performance. I would also like to mention that 120 amateur performers represented the Nauskiy Region at the televised 'Buston-2" republic national talent competition."

It is appropriate to say that dozens of profession and folk theaters and hundreds of amateur artistic collectives in Tajikistan are a living reality of its culture. In the words of Sa'riddin Ayna, the founder of Soviet Tajik literature, before the revolution on the territory of present day Tajikistan "literate and educated people were as rare as fruit trees in a salt desert." From backwardness to progress, from patriarchal-rich land owner relations to developed socialism -- that has been the swift advance of the Tajik people. Its secret is simple. It is the wise, Leninist national policy, the selfless assistance of the fraternal peoples, most of all the Russian people, and the beneficial influence of the creation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Like stray dogs, the radio saboteurs from Radio Liberty whine from beyond the gate at Soviet Tajikistan. "Lakki," (liar) is what the Tajik disdainfully will call these pitiful pygmies who will never succeed in throwing the slightest shadow on Tajikistan. By their selfless work our people each day are making their homeland still richer and more beautiful.

The Tajik proverb is right: the dog barks, and the caravan goes on.

9069

CSO: 1800/607

INTERNATIONAL

USIA 'PROPAGANDA' ACTIVITIES IN PHILIPPINES CRITICIZED

PM091039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by Yu. Kovalenko: "USIA Propagandist Master Keys"]

[Text] Manila [no date given]--The staffer from the U.S. Embassy in the Philippines tried to keep himself "in check." But from time to time his indignation erupted to the surface. Why did the newspaper have to print items describing Russia sympathetically, he asked the editor of a respected Manila newspaper perplexedly. Why these items against the U.S. bases? Article discrediting the activity of U.S. corporations? The diplomat's penetrating gaze, trained over long years of service, discerned the "hand of Moscow" between the newspaper lines. Nonetheless, he believes, not everything was yet lost either for the newspaper or its editor. For a start they must reject the services of several authors, undoubtedly "Reds." And its "indulgence" for past sins would be the publication of USIS items regularly sent to him. Finally, he hinted, the newspaper could be given material support. But the editor failed to draw the "appropriate conclusions" and now some individuals were telephoning him and threatening reprisal....

That is one example of how the U.S. Embassy in the Philippines "works" with the local mass media. And here is another. The movie "Missing" by French director Costa-Gavras, which made a great impact throughout the world and exposes the CIA's activity in Chile, was not to the taste of the U.S. Embassy. And when it had put its levers into play, after a few days the movie, which had been playing to packed houses in Manila, was withdrawn. "The Americans supplement their arm-twisting with another method--'brain-washing,' in which the U.S. Information Service, USIS, engages." [Quotation marks as published]

I want to explain the names which the main U.S. foreign propaganda department has been using since the recent change of labels. Its headquarters is in Washington and is called the U.S. Information Agency--USIA--while its departments in over 120 countries are the U.S. Information Service--USIS.

"The USIA without the USIS is like a boxer without hands," (R. Edler) explains in his book "The USIA Information Machine and U.S. Foreign Policy." The image employed by the "chronicler" of the U.S. Information Agency must be recognized as apt, for the USIS does indeed possess very heavy fists. In the

Philippines, as throughout the world, the USIS operates under the embassy roof. Well, the U.S. Embassy in that country might lay claim to a paragraph in the GUINNESS BOOK OF RECORDS as the biggest in the world. The Department of State maintains 1,500 staffers here.

USIS Director Clifford (Sazard) received me in his spacious office on the first floor, which I found, not without difficulty, in the long labyrinth of corridors. Gray-haired Mr (Sazard) is a USIS veteran. He began his career in this field here in Manila and 25 years later returned here to head, as an official press release puts it, "USIS operations in the Philippines."

Mr (Sazard) tells me that he has a sizable staff at his disposal--66 people--which is probably more than any foreign embassy in that country. The USIS has its own departments and so-called "cultural centers" not merely in Manila but also in the two very large cities of Cebu and Davao.

We sit at a coffee table on which the latest copies of USIA-USIS output are placed. Viewing me over the top of his glasses, the director says that the main USIS mission in the Philippines is to "explain" the tasks and objectives of U.S. foreign policy. However, the entire wide range of propaganda items attests that the USIA-USIS sees its main task as being to conduct subversive activity against the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community.

What is the worth of the "theoretical" journal problems of communism in which "Kremlinologists and Sovietologists" of all stripes excel in base fabrications and exude hatred for our country and the socialist system. IZVESTIYA has already written about the secret USIA circular on acts of subversion against Poland. The instructions are being fulfilled. I have before me one more item produced by the USIA masters of acts of ideological provocation--the brochure "Poland. A Time of Light and Darkness." Double-dyed, unbridled slander....

Anti-Sovietism has been and remains the main theme in all the VOA editorial commentaries whose texts, printed on USIS forms, are circulated to the Philippine newspapers, government institutions and embassies. Finally any anti-Soviet lampoon published in the U.S. press never eludes the field of vision of the "service": it is cut out, duplicated, put into envelopes and sent to these same addresses.

It is not only the printed word which is contained in the USIS arsenals in the Philippines. At a local television station I was shown a box containing the film "Broken Promise." "It's about Poland again," the employees told me. "We have just received it from the U.S. Embassy with an insistent 'recommendation' that we show it."

The masters of VOA have installed three retransmission stations on Philippine soil which conduct radio warfare day and night against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and other socialist states. It is highly symbolic that one station is alongside the U.S. Clark Field airbase, which serves as

the bridgehead for combat operations in the Pacific region. "A good transmitter is worth a nuclear submarine," the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN once wrote. The U.S. foreign propaganda department seems to have adopted this axiom.

The regular lines of shelves filled with books, the bright jackets and famous authors: presidents, historians, sociologists, ideologists and others zealously defending U.S. "ideals" in their writings, distorting the essence of the socialist system and slandering the Soviet Union. The books bear the stamp: "Thomas Jefferson Cultural Center." Situated on (Buendia) Avenue in Makati, Manila's business district, this establishment is an important component of the USIS propagandist activity and an instrument for the population's ideological indoctrination. In brief, "brainwashing."

In the magazine USIA WORLD, published for its employees, USIA Director Charles Wick called for more active use of the USIS libraries (and there are over 130 of them in the world), particularly in countries where the activity of the USIS is banned or is under suspicion. U.S. books and library programs serve U.S. national interests. C. Wick taught, announcing that he had instituted a new "book policy" which boils down to the following: "The USIS will seek to expand considerably the publication and distribution of books abroad--in translation and in English--which support or explain our foreign policy, our institutions, and basic American values." You probably can't put it more clearly than that.

"VIPs" are in the USIS sights. "When I was a student leader at the University of the East," a Philippine professor told me, "I constantly felt the interest shown in me by the USIS officials. I regularly received their publications, I was invited to various meetings and seminars held by the USIS. And finally I was once offered a scholarship to a prestigious U.S. university. The USIS officials work constantly in the university and academic milieu, seeking 'promising' people who may subsequently occupy a high post in government or private business and may then be used to achieve U.S. goals."

Well, the Philippine reporters told me that USIS staffers are trying to "dispose" local journalists in their favor so that they cover U.S. foreign policy "in the necessary light." In addition the USIS, they say, renders financial "support" to several newspapers in order to use them to bring pressure to bear on the Philippine government.

U.S. political scientist R. Pringle in his book "INDONESIA AND THE PHILIPPINES. SOUTHEAST ASIA AND U.S. INTERESTS" noted that the significance of this region for the United States is determined by military, economic and ideological factors.... Now the buildup of U.S. military might in Southeast Asia is accompanied by the intensification of USIA-USIS ideological and propaganda activity designed to justify U.S. imperialism's aggressive designs, to expand the scale of psychological warfare against the Soviet Union and the entire socialist world and to subordinate the developing countries not only to its political and economic diktat but its ideological diktat as well.

CSO: 1807/145

INTERNATIONAL

'IZVESTIYA' ON CIA MANIPULATION OF DEFECTOR LEVCHENKO

PM241551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Krotov: "CIA's Dirty Work"]

[Text] There is a common folk saying: criminals are not born but made. That is what happened with the former Soviet citizen Levchenko who disappeared from his colleagues' sight in the fall of 1979 in Japan....

But a man is not a needle. You cannot lose him in a haystack, and Levchenko was no exception in that sense. It emerged that, in a fit of depression and with the "aid" of CIA agents, Levchenko, entangled in his private relationships and involved in debt, had crossed that hidden universal human borderline which separated him forever from his motherland and family. Later Levchenko was to say that there was no political implication in his impulsive act, that his motives for moving to the West were of "a strictly personal nature" and that he did not intend to use his stay in the United States to mount anti-Soviet campaigns and demonstrations. But Washington had a completely different opinion on that score. No one needed an "apolitical" Levchenko. He had to pay back the efforts and money spent on him.

The CIA had long before noticed this man and back in Japan had begun to use its "special preparations" against him, which later caused serious mental damage. And it was this disorder of Levchenko's which was used by the U.S. intelligence service to persuade him to flee to the West and exploit him in a plan convenient to the CIA.

And so the day came when Levchenko's masters from the CIA considered it possible to draw this unique "tube" of misinformation out of Langley's hiding places and to squeeze out of it the "public evidence" specially designed to mislead the world public.

Even members of the U.S. Congress's joint committee on intelligence, who are sophisticated in such matters, were quite embarrassed to see before them a moral cripple. Everything about his badly touched up appearance was repulsive. His old-fashioned provincial salesman's haircut, the moist gaze of his dead eyes. "W-what can I do for you?" this puppet said. "Yes, sir!" "Right, sir!"--Levchenko, stuffed full with special preparations, obediently blurted out.

"It was a great honor for me to meet with CIA staffers to whom I gave all the information I had," the deserter said, looking ingratiatingly into the eyes of the U.S. Congressmen. "I was vetted by the CIA and shown to be an honest man," Levchenko, sweating with zeal, shrieked in a falsetto. "I worked like a robot, overcoming my breakdowns [sryvy] (!) With long hours of work....had I not come here I would probably have spent the rest of my life in a psychiatric hospital. Now I am free and can visit church freely...."

The U.S. legislators were entirely capable of assessing this model of Langley's finished output, and foreign observers of analyzing the content of the unprecedented flagrant political farce prepared by U.S. intelligence.

It was clear even to the naked eye, as they say, where the CIA was directing its arrows, what it wanted to disrupt and what it wanted to prevent. Primarily it wanted to prevent the normal development of Soviet-Japanese relations and the improvement of relations between the USSR and the PRC and to hinder the further development of the process of the relaxation of international tension. Attention is also drawn by the CIA's attempt to discredit Japanese politicians and public figures inconvenient to the United States and for that purpose the idea was put into Levchenko's mouth that hundreds of "Moscow agents" operate on the Japanese islands. Where does this information come from? Who told Levchenko this rubbish? The CIA had obviously tried too hard! Crude insinuations and slander were also brought into play... and even deliberate stupidity which no sensible person is likely to believe. It turns out, according to Levchenko, that the public label "neutron Carter" was given to the former president not by the U.S. peace champions after he had announced the need to create this new type of lethal weapon but, once again, by "the malevolent Russians!"

The CIA falsifiers knew no bounds. They put into Levchenko's mouth a dose of misinformation and lies large enough for a good dozen such madmen. They made a useless sick man a know-all, an "important person" who had access not only to "the secrets of the Madrid court" but also to "the intrigues of Moscow" in all their manifestations. It is no accident therefore that Levchenko's "evidence" to the congressional committee on intelligence was assessed by many foreign observers as "crude insinuations concocted in the labyrinths of the CIA." This evidence" was also direct interference in Japan's internal affairs and a clumsy attempt to cause disputes among political leaders and parties and to create an atmosphere of suspicion and fear along the lines of the atmosphere which prevailed at the time of the notorious watergate case in the country. The act of provocation from Langley was a broadly conceived but very poorly considered action by the CIA. It showed the whole world yet again the crudity and impudence with which the U.S. "cloak and dagger" knights carry out acts of political subversion against their closest partners, totally unconcerned for the consequences, which could have a pernicious effect on their international prestige.

The influential Japanese bourgeois newspaper, the JAPAN TIMES wrote about the farce on Capitol Hill: "We believe that Levchenko's evidence is sheer lies." And it is hard to add anything to that. Lies always remain lies, but it is easier for an objective observer to discern them.

The CIA is now continuing its "special" indoctrination of Levchenko, intending to use him again in its falsification, as has been the case with other similar people. And what will happen next? What awaits him is the destiny of all those who have come within the CIA's purview, who have been subjected to "treatment" with Langley's medicines and who, having learned the "ideas" and words their masters need, mindlessly repeat them where they are ordered to do so.

CSO: 1807/146

INTERNATIONAL

SENATE 'SAVAGING' OF ADELMAN NOMINATION SHOWS WANING OF REAGAN'S SUPPORT

PM241617 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Kondrashov "Political Observer's Notes": "Incident on Capitol Hill"]

[Text] President Reagan was just asking for trouble, as the saying goes, by suggesting that the U.S. Senate approve the candidacy of Kenneth Adelman for the post of director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. And he got it. As already reported, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee postponed the vote on this candidacy "indefinitely" and suggested that the President seek somebody more suitable. Reagan is sticking to his guns, and the outcome of the new clash in Washington's corridors of power is not yet clear--which, however, does not stop us looking at it more closely.

Such clashes between Capitol Hill and the White House do not happen often: Let us take into account the fact that the Republicans, that is, Reagan's party, are in the majority in the Senate as a whole and in each of its committees. Therefore, two questions assume additional acuteness. Why was mistrust of Adelman expressed? And why did Reagan choose him as head of the government department which is allocated an important role in formulating and implementing American policy in the arms control sphere?

The Senate committee "savaged" Adelman's candidacy because in two hearings this young, 36 year-old protege of the President displayed, first, sheer ignorance of the very important matter which it was intended to entrust to him. Second, he saw it as his task not to achieve arms control but to prevent this control in the name of America's so-called "rearmament." The efforts to limit arms, about which the White House is now very ostentatiously taking great pains, were called just a "pretense" by Adelman.

Why has Reagan proposed such a controversial candidacy, to put it mildly? His incompetence evidently does not matter. It is the present administration's trade mark. For it is by no means apocryphal that during the 1980 election campaign the President confused Indochina with Indonesia, and his assistant for National Security Affairs later astounded the members of the same Senate Foreign Relations Committee with his extensive ignorance of the names of international figures and the essence of world problems. There is more. The Adelman affair attests once again that in choosing both policies the people of American President is a voluntary prisoner of his very

conservative views, emotions and instincts. Oh yes, he has many confederates in the conservative and ultraconservative camp from which Adelman came. But the times--still quite recent--of their undisputed supremacy on the American political scene are evidently passing. The President maintains close contact with his rich Californian buddies, but the "big press" writes increasingly frequently that he has lost touch with reality and the people.

The slap in the face received from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, where, I repeat, his party is in the majority, is weighty evidence of this. It seems that the senators better sense the sentiments of Americans and do not want to play with the nuclear arms race like foolish children with matches. Since we have mentioned sentiments, it is appropriate to cite data from a recent poll by the well-known specialist Louis Harris. In the ratio of 66 percent to 31 percent Americans deemed the President's activity in the sphere of arms control talks to be "unsatisfactory." In the ratio of 57 to 39 the people polled registered their concern at the fact that he "could draw the country into a major nuclear war."

The generous credit of confidence which Congress gave the new President when he was inaugurated early in 1981 has diminished, above all, in line with the failures of "Reaganomics." The results of the mid-term elections last November were a hard blow to Reaganism in general and signified the emergence of a more critical Congress. Giant military programs have ceased to be a sacred cow on Capitol Hill, although so far they are only being nibbled at, not cut. In December there was the business of the MX missiles, when, in defiance of the administration and the President personally, Congress postponed until March a decision on the question of appropriations to create the first five missiles. This was a noisy affair, and many commentators saw the defeat of the White House as a sign of the changing times. The WASHINGTON POST wrote at the time: "Congress is at last drawing the line, showing the limit of its readiness to allow itself to be induced to go along with the administration's ventures, which it itself considers dubious at best." Now another dubious venture--involving Adelman--is being disputed.

When Adelman first appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at the beginning of February he was reminded of his own statements: That the arms control talks are just a trick being undertaken with a view to calming the West European allies and that talks are pointless until the Americans have finished "rearming." At the time the well-known NBC TV commentator John Chancellor said: "All this is happening at a time when Vice President Bush is touring West Europe, grabbing the allies' lapels and reiterating to them that the Reagan administration really sincerely seeks disarmament. What is to be believed?"

Bush has already returned home, having pulled off several lapels in a propagandist passion. Along with Reagan he continues to reiterate his sincere desire to limit arms. But, evidently, it is necessary to believe Adelman--"arms upgrading" and "rearmament" above all else. This is frank and accurate exposition of the present administration's policy, although it let down the young "hawk" in front of the very experienced senators on Capital Hill.

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INTERNATIONAL

BOOK OF SPEECHES BY WESTERN MILITARY OFFICERS FOR DISARMAMENT PUBLISHED

Moscow KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 4, 28 Jan 83 p 3

[Review by N. Portugalov, of book "Generaly Za Mir" ["Generals for Peace"], edited by Gerhard Kade, Mezhdunarodnyye Otnosheniya, no date]

[Text] Better than many others, military specialists know what a thermonuclear conflict would bring humanity. This is the interest of the evidence by former NATO generals of the monstrous plans of the Pentagon and NATO to turn the globe into an arena of nuclear rocket confrontation. Therefore the book "Generals for Peace" containing articles in support of disarmament and opposed to war, is very important and valuable. This book, compiled by the noted West German public figure, tireless activist in the anti-war movement in the FRG, and writer Gerhard Kade, was published in 1981 in German by the Pal-Rugenstein Verlag in Köln. Recently a Russian translation was published by Mezhdunarodnyye Otnosheniya.

The book "Generals for Peace" is a collection of wide ranging interviews conducted during 1980-1981 by its compiler Gerhard Kade and eight prominent participants of the Western anti-war movement among the ranks of former senior officers in NATO. The Russian edition of this book, with the compiler's agreement and recommendation, also includes the well-known Memorandum of former military figures in NATO, published in January 1981, a document making it possible to follow the further constructive development of ideas and program principles of the "Generals faction in the movement for peace and disarmament in the West".

Thus, the reader is faced with a unique collective work. Each of its contributors makes his own contribution independently of the others and without consulting them. However, it is held together by the compiler's unified intent, which is constantly present on its pages as a competent interviewer of the former military leaders. The wide spectrum of questions posed by Kade permits the prominent military specialists to approach from various viewpoints the problem of ensuring and strengthening peace in the nuclear era.

Kade's questions are answered in the book by: Count Baudissin, former general in the Bundeswehr, who back in the 1950's attempted the democratic reforms of the armed forces of the FRG, which had been newly created upon the basis of the

old model, and after his retirement in 1971 has been head of the Institute for the Study of Peace and Security Policy in Hamburg; General da Costa Gomes, the former commander in chief of Portuguese colonial forces in Angola and Mozambique, later chief of the General Staff, and after the April Revolution, the president of Portugal, signing in the name of his country in 1975 the concluding agreement of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Helsinki; the retired Brigadier General M. Harbottle, former member of the administration of the British Military Academy, and in the 1960's chief of staff of the UN Forces in Cyprus, and now one of the acknowledged leaders of the Western antiwar movement; and former first deputy chief of the Greek General Staff, General G. Kumanakos.

Among the interviewees were retired American admiral John M. Lee, in the post-war years deputy chairman of the NATO Military Committee, and later, during Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, was for several years an expert in the US Arms Control Agency; the Dutch general VanMayenfildt, up until 1980 head of the Royal Netherlands Military Academy; the Italian Senator Nino Pasti, a retired general whose service record is crowned by the position of deputy commander in chief of NATO Forces in Europe on problems of nuclear planning, and finally, retired admiral Anton Sanginetti, one of the prominent military figures in France under de Gaulle, former commander of the French fleet in the Mediterranean Sea, member of the French Republic's National Peace Council.

Two equally well known names appear under the above mentioned Memorandum of former NATO leaders. These are the Norwegian Johann Kristi and the legendary retired FRG General Gert Bastian, in his youth an ober lieutenant on the Eastern Front, he later served in the Bundeswehr until 1980. Bastian commanded an armoured division in the Bundeswehr and took an early retirement because of disagreement with a NATO decision on the location of American intermediate range missiles in Europe. Since then he has become one of the most vivid figures in the West German movement for peace and disarmament.

Thus, in the name of the "Generals' faction" of the Western antiwar movement (which incidentally is continuously growing) its authoritative representatives speak in this book. They have won notoriety and popularity in wide strata of the world community, which is listening to their opinions with ever growing attention.

The authors' statements on three key problems deserve primary attention: the presence of rough strategic parity between East and West in Europe and in the World and the necessity of preserving it; the true causes of the arms race, and finally, the fatal consequences that the arms race, if it is not halted in the 1980's, will inevitably bring to all the states in the world without exception, and to all of humanity.

The materials in the anthology (with the exception of the Memorandum) were prepared in 1981, however, they in no way lose their urgency. Moreover, the events of the past two years have supported the validity of the analysis and conclusions of the former NATO military figures now fighting for peace, and their unprejudiced foresight and realism

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CSO: 1807/117

INTERNATIONAL

'KRASNAYA ZVEZDA' HITS PENTAGON USE OF GREENLAND

PM261005 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Feb 83 First Edition p 3

[Copenhagen dispatch by APN correspondent A. Polyukhov: "Greenland in the Pentagon's Sights"]

[Text] Situated at the center of the "large arc" linking the United States and the USSR, Greenland is of important strategic significance in the clear missile age. With this in mind, the Pentagon has chosen it as a launch site close to the Soviet sector of the Arctic. As early as 1947 the American Committee for General Military Planning decided to occupy the island in the case of conflict "regardless of the state of relations between the United States and Denmark, insofar as this may be necessary to carry out a mass offensive against industrial centers in the Soviet Union."

Nevertheless, to this very day successive governments in Denmark have diffidently kept silent about the true nature of the U.S. military presence in Greenland. All official explanations boil down to the claim that the dozen or so U.S. bases and other military installations located on the island have strictly defensive functions and are under the control of the Danish authorities.

This story, rather unconvincing even in the past, is now completely outdated. The book "Greenland—Pearl of the Oceans," published in Copenhagen contains strictly documented facts unmasking the fancy tales "about the strictly defensive activity" of Americans on the island.

The extracts from Pentagon documents published in the book demonstrate that, despite the 1951 Danish-U.S. agreement, the U.S. military presence in Greenland is meant for offensive purposes. It becomes apparent that the basic elements of the U.S. military presence on the island have been established especially for the purpose of delivering nuclear strikes against the Soviet armed forces and the cities of the Soviet Union and also as a cover for aggressive actions by troops from the United States and its allies all over the world. Especially to the point is the "giant talk" radio communications system. Out of about ten known stations of this type, at least two are located in Greenland. They are part of the guidance system of the U.S. B-52 strategic bombers and for missiles targeted on the USSR. Another system, the OL-5, whose installations are also located in Greenland, is meant for communications

with U.S. spy satellites. Both these systems play a considerable role in the U.S. first nuclear strike strategy. "What kind of defensive character of U.S. bases can we be possibly talking about?" the books authors justifiably ask.

The scandalous revelations made in this connection have created a literal storm of protest in Denmark. Despite the energetic efforts by the authorities to cover up the matter, it has become the subject of discussions in the newspapers and in parliament. As a result of this, some delicate details have come to light about the "effectiveness" of Danish control over the operations of the U.S. bases. In particular, the heads of two sections in the Danish Ministry of Defense responsible for this control have stated that they had not even heard about the giant talk and OL-5 systems. One of them admitted that the presence of such systems in Greenland is contrary to the agreement between Denmark and the United States. Danish Defense Minister Engell hastened to disclaim this. "All this is pure speculation," he reassured members of parliament. However, the minister avoids replying to questions about the true character and functions of U.S. bases, citing on security reasons.

The government's "explanations" have not diminished the dissatisfaction caused among the most diverse circles in Denmark by such unceremonious behavior by the Americans. Greenland's Chairman of Self-Government Bodies Motzfeldt intends to raise this question during his forthcoming meeting with Denmark's prime minister.

"We do not wish our territory to be a source of military threat for anyone," Greenland's leader stresses. "Greenland must be the center of peace in the Arctic and not a launching pad for war."

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INTERNATIONAL

'PRAVDA' REPORTS SRV ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PM281645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[Report by PRAVDA special correspondents Ye. Grigoryev, M. Domogatskikh and L. Zhmyrev: "Along the Main Direction: Vietnam Today"]

[Excerpt] A delegation of PRAVDA journalists visited Vietnam at the invitation of the newspaper NHAN DAN.

Hanoi, Moscow—The very first few kilometers we traveled in the land of Vietnam confirmed the wisdom of the ancient truth, born out of the experiences of countless generations: "Better to see once than to hear a hundred times." On many occasions we had heard, read or seen movie clips of how the Vietnamese people courageously and selflessly struggled against colonial domination for the freedom and independence of their motherland, of how they not only withstood the crack imperialist armies, but also achieved victory. We had heard, we had read. But when one sees along the roadside the massive walls of heavy concrete gun emplacements with slits for rifles and machine-guns—strongholds for foreign occupation forces—one can understand tangibly, with heart and soul, the grandeur of the people's heroism.

Today Vietnam is engaged in peaceful labor, accomplishing the tasks of developing the economy, consolidating the country and improving the people's life, tasks set by the Fifth Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (VCP).

This, of course, is not an easy task. The times of war—actually a very long war which spanned many decades—could not fail to leave behind socioeconomic difficulties. These are obvious. During conversation, the Vietnamese comrades mention other factors in addition to the consequences of war. It is noteworthy that people in the republic analyze deeply, comprehensively and realistically the problems of economic development, uncover the shortcomings, decide on the ways to overcome them and discover growth reserves. For example, the latest plenum of the VCP Central Committee and the session of the National Assembly listed among the difficulties which must be overcome not only the traditional underdevelopment of the Vietnamese economy and the influence of external factors, but also the slow elimination of shortcomings in organizing the management of the national economy. The plenum and session discussed in a businesslike way and with a high sense of responsibility the need to eliminate the phenomena of instability in production through shortages

of electric power, raw materials and fuel, the existing plants and factories are only half-utilized. Due socialist procedures are lacking in the sphere of distribution and turnover. The reorganization of agriculture in the south is still progressing slowly.

"Of course," we were told by VCP Central Committee Secretary Comrade Hoang Tung, "there are difficult problems stemming from the inheritance of the past and from the wartime devastation and they will not be solved in a short time. The main thing is that the party knows the way to overcome the hardships and outlines methods to accomplish the tasks facing us. The determined labor of the people and the help of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have enabled us to achieve remarkable successes in the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan. Nevertheless, we have to accomplish even more in the next 3 years: to develop production effectively, perfect the management of the economy, raise the people's living standards and strengthen the country's defense capability. These are huge tasks, but their magnitude generates energy and enthusiasm among all our people."

Despite the complicated conditions, the first 2 years of Vietnam's third 5-year plan have really resulted in great achievements in the economy and in social life. In 1981 the party undertook radical reforms in the management of the national economy. Industry and agriculture have started to apply new labor organization and remuneration methods and to observe the socialist principles of material and moral incentives; party and state cadres carry greater responsibility in managing the economy. This was greatly facilitated by the well-organized system for the economic training of party and economic leaders, through which thousands of communists and nonparty people have passed. The very first year of new-style management brought about a tangible improvement in the economy. This is especially noticeable in agriculture. The harvest obtained last year was a record one in the country's history.

"Until the unification," Hoang Tung said, "North and South together produced only 10 million tons. Until 1975, 80 percent of necessary foodstuffs was being imported; already by 1981 the share of imports fell to 32 percent. Last year, the second in the current 5-year plan, the rural toilers achieved a major success. They gathered 16.2 million tons of foodstuffs and it can be said that we are a self-sufficient country. Already in the current year we have set the task of supplying foodstuffs for our almost 60-million strong population from domestic resources, and next year we will undertake the creation of the necessary reserves. In 1982 state purchases amounted to 2.9 million tons of foodstuffs—almost 900,000 tons more than the previous year—and for the current year they are planned at 3.9 million tons."

Substantial, but realistic plans have been set by the party for the current year, 1983. In industry the main efforts will be concentrated to increase production efficiency, more fully utilize the capacity of existing enterprises and construct key economic projects. The first stage of one of the most modern and best equipped vertical coal mines in Southeast Asia, the Mong Duong with an annual capacity of 450,000 tons of coal, was commissioned on the eve of the new year. This is a substantial addition to the country's

fuel resources, destined both for domestic needs and for export. The Pha Lai Thermal Power Station, whose first stage is planned at 640,000 kilowatts, will be commissioned in the first half of the year.

During the current year it is planned to produce 260 million meters of textiles, 4,370 million kilowatt-hours of electric power, 6.5 million tons of coal and 240,000 tons of chemical fertilizers. This, of course, will not quite solve all existing problems, but it does create better preconditions for the gradual buildup of the country's economic potential.

"We benefit from a number of favorable conditions," says the VCP Central Committee secretary, "which will be decisively significant for success in the cause of the building of socialism. Firstly, our country is rich in labor resources, among them half-a-million specialists and cadre workers, as well as over a million skilled workers. Secondly, we have rich natural resources, and mainly the land which is capable of producing not only foodstuffs but also valuable tropical produce, such as rubber, coffee, tea, medicinal herbs and tropical fruit for our own consumption, for the countries of the socialist community and for the international market. Thirdly, we have the wide and fruitful cooperation of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The Soviet Union is helping us to build dozens of most important industrial projects, develop the rubber industry and carry out geological research for ore deposits, and is supplying us with chemical fertilizers, machinery and equipment. Had the Soviet Union not been standing beside us it would have been more difficult for us to defeat our enemies and then to overcome the many hardships of economic construction. The strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union is the cornerstone of the policy of our party and the state. We educate our people in a spirit of loyalty to the friendship with the people of the country of October." [passage omitted]

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INTERNATIONAL

'PRAVDA' ON ROLE OF ARTS IN IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE

PM251017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 83 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Feliks Kuznetsov, first secretary of the Moscow Writers' Organization, under the rubric "On the Ideological Front": "By the Force of the Artistic Word"]

[Text] 1.

Our ideological opponent's strategic plans assign a special role to literature, art and the whole spiritual sphere of life. The experience of the USSR Writers' Union and other creative unions indicates that it is no exaggeration to say that the frontline of the ideological struggle is often to be found here.

This struggle is not confined to politics and ideology in the narrow sense of the words but also covers other spheres of human consciousness, including the sphere of morality. One central question in the ideological dispute in our era is the question of man, his spiritual wealth and moral value, and the various conceptions of human happiness.

A particularly fierce, frontal ideological attack has recently been launched on socialism. In accordance with cold war traditions, it is being conducted according to specially elaborated programs aimed at bringing about the ideological, spiritual and moral erosion of our society, imposing consumerist aspirations and ideals on our people and causing a "softening" of our ideological and social foundations, in order to promote by "peaceful" means the attainment of the goals on which American imperialism's military strategy is based. The so-called deideologization of socialism has the aim of destroying not only theoretical but also moral perceptions, all the spiritual foundations on which we traditionally build: love for the motherland, patriotism and internationalism, selflessness and humanity, social activity and civic consciousness; and not merely destroying them, but replacing these truly humanist principles with the lack of spirituality, the amorality and the mercenary spirit that characterize the bourgeois way of life. Ugly phenomena which still occur in our life, such as moneygrubbing, drunkenness, parasitism and living beyond your means and not by labor, are by no means unrelated to the ideological struggle. They are the real, repulsive embodiment of a morality which is alien to us. These phenomena carry their own

philosophy of life, their own "aesthetic" and their own "morality," their own "style" of life and conduct.

The total dehumanization of life in the West and the "American way of life" with its cult violence and cruelty, the terrorism of crime, rampant pornography and drug addiction and its "mass culture" oriented toward animal instincts and primitive feelings are the direct consequence of the all-embracing crisis of imperialism. On the principle that "the dead grab the living," the spirit of mercenariness and consumerism and its latest manifestations are affecting our young people too.

Vulgar aesthetics and the morality of bourgeois consumerism are decisively opposed to the humanist, popular traditions of our multinational homeland's culture and are fundamentally incompatible with the communist ideal. That is why the most important task for Soviet literature and art is to debunk consumerism, cultivate in people's souls hostility toward any manifestations of a bourgeois mentality and counterpose to them the genuinely humane system of socialist values.

In its best works Soviet literature profoundly and fully reveals the humanist potential of the society of developed socialism and the social, spiritual and moral realities of our way of life as opposed to the bourgeois, capitalist way of life. And here, of course, we have tremendous reserves. Soviet artists, who are linked by strong bonds to the labor and struggle of the creator people, have something to say about real quality of life, about the quantity of "soul per capita," as the Soviet poet put it.

As we understand it the ideological struggle is a historical dispute about the merits of this or that social system and about the paths leading mankind to the heights of progress, and we are against allowing this dispute of ideas to turn into a confrontation between states and peoples.

In this dispute of ideas we reject the methods of black slander and we strive to tell people the truth both about life in the West and about the world of socialism. But it is precisely the truth that our opponent fears most of all, like the plague! Soviet literature has to break through a real economic and censorship blockade, particularly in the United States. Whereas our country holds firmly to the place of world leader in terms of translations of artistic literature, and the Soviet reader has access to the whole of mankind's rich artistic treasure house, Americans, for instance, translate Soviet authors by a factor of five times less than we translate Americans. And in terms of print runs this difference generally increases by geometrical progression, because the West's bourgeois publishing houses, even such reputable ones as, for instance, Gallimard, publish our writers' books in editions of 1,000, 2,000 or 3,000--5,000 copies at most--while we publish their best books--written by classical writers of the past or by progressive modern authors--in hundreds of thousands, even millions of copies...!

Bourgeois publishers here cite market demands, the peculiarities of the book trade in the capitalist world, the tremendous role of advertising and so forth. But the point is that Western publishers do not want to advertise books by

Soviet authors—for political, ideological and other reasons. The aim and desire of most of them is to give the Western reader not Soviet literature but the works of traitors to the socialist motherland, for whom they grudge neither advertising nor print runs. This is a case of a frankly political approach which is merely obscured by references to commercial factors.

Even the choice of works of modern Soviet literature for translation and publication is most often dictated not by aesthetic considerations but above all by the extent to which they can be exploited for criticism of Soviet society.

Everything is utilized for this purpose: the increased complexity of the problems posed in our literature, its civic enthusiasm in the struggle against shortcomings in socialist building, the urgency with which it formulates particular problems which we have not yet resolved; and, on the other hand, the ideological and artistic weaknesses which exist in literature and art and any shortcomings and errors of ours.

All this means that we representatives of the creative intelligentsia must seek the greatest possible clarity, profundity and accuracy of the moral, philosophical, sociopolitical and civic positions illustrated in literature and art. The need to resolutely combat in literature and art any manifestations of a lack of ideological commitment or an indiscriminating world outlook and any departure from a clear class stance in assessing events and phenomena of the past or present was mentioned from the platform of the 26th Party Congress and in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Creative Ties of Literary and Artistic Journals With the Practice of Communist Building."

2.

In the West the interpretation of the multinational literature of the land of the Soviets is almost entirely concentrated in the hands of "Sovietologists" who have occupied chairs of Slavonic studies and many of the mass media and publishing houses. As a rule their works are far removed from science.

The main purpose of all their writings is to negate the very existence of Soviet literature and socialist art and to instill the idea that socialism and culture, socialism and artistic creativity, socialism and spiritual values are incompatible and that all this is brilliant and really talented in our culture emerged from "opposition" to socialism. The ultimate aim of all these insinuations is to cut the Soviet creative intelligentsia off from the party and people and turn it against our Marxist-Leninist ideology and the cause of the revolution and socialism.

Vast forces have today been mobilized and launched into the attack against us, seeking to falsify the contemporary literary process and the history of Soviet and Russian literature and art. As for the ideological and aesthetic starting points in this struggle, the main target of our ideological opponent's attacks is socialist realism. And even realism as such.

Our ideological opponent seeks to substitute for the realistic method of comprehending reality modernism and the inferior aesthetics of mass culture. A genuinely scientific methodology in the study of literature and art is being crowded out by structuralism and formalism; the social and public content of literature and art is emasculated.

Bourgeois propaganda spares no effort to distort the real history of Soviet artistic literature and substituted a kind of "shadow" culture. In this way M. Gorkiy and V. Mayakovskiy, A. Serafimovich and Aleksey Tolstoy, D. Furmanov and A. Fadeyev, M. Sholokhov and L. Leonov--that is, artists who firmly linked their life's destiny and creative work to the party and socialist building in our country--would be relegated to the shadows and falsely interpreted.

Mention must be made of Western propaganda's persistent desire to extol the twenties--and, as regards the prerevolutionary period, the beginning of the 20th century--as some kind of "golden age" and to artificially counterpose them to other periods in the history of our culture. There is no need to explain what, in ideological terms, lies behind these speculations on the difficult times of the first 15 years of the 20th century, whether our opponents are attracted first and foremost by religious and mystical strivings and decadence, and also of the twenties, where the emphasis is placed first and foremost on aspirations of an avant-guard, modernist nature.

It should be stressed particularly that not only the history of literature but the country's history in general, the history of the USSR's peoples, is a field of keen ideological struggle today. Poland's experience shows that our ideological opponents make wide use of the material of the country's history to kindle cosmopolitan, pro-Western and, at the same time, nationalist sentiments.

In the interpretation of Russian history, for instance, two trends can be clearly observed which at first glance appear mutually exclusive but are in fact firmly linked. On the one hand there is an openly anti-Russian trend which I would describe as Russophobia, which is actively manifested in the writings of such fierce anti-Sovietists as R. Pipes, H. Smith, author of the book "The Russians," or R. Kaiser, author of the book "Russia, the People and the Power." On the other, there is the ideology of the "neo-Vekhists" [reference to 1909 publication "Vekhi" whose authors opposed revolutionary ideology], with its denial of the traditions of the Russian liberation movement and Russian revolutionary democracy, its encouragement of idealism and religious strivings and its kindling of nationalist sentiments.

That is why today it is so necessary to think and care about the purity of Marxist-Leninist methodology in literature and criticism, to oppose attempts at a nonclass, nonsocial approach to the cultural heritage, to assert patriotism and internationalism and defend the traditions of Russian revolutionary democracy and the gains of great Russian realism.

The ideological opponent's attempts to drive wedges between national cultures and between the nations and ethnic groups of the USSR, whose 60th anniversary

we recently celebrated, are truly jesuitical. That is why fundamental, highly topical significance is attached to the 26th CPSU Congress demand for a resolute struggle against such phenomena as chauvinism and nationalism, which are alien to the nature of socialism.

3.

A new element of subversive activity against Soviet literature is the desire to detach a certain section of it, a whole series of talented writers of ours, from socialist realism and to counterpose them to the party and people as some kind of "internal opposition."

Hundreds of articles in American, British, West German, Japanese and other publications are devoted to slandering Soviet literature and reality and distorting the ideological meaning of particular works.

This "work" is developing ideologically in two inseparably connected directions. The apologists of one of these thrusts see it as their aim to introduce into Soviet people's awareness the ideas and ideals of the "Western" way of life, rejecting revolution and socialism for the sake of bourgeois "freedoms," and above all for the freedom of bourgeois enterprise. It all boils down to this maxim: "It is better there (that is, among the capitalists), while it is bad here....," and to demagoguery about "human rights" and creative freedom, which allegedly do not exist in the USSR.

The spiritual and theoretical basis of the structures of the other direction is the so-called "white idea." This is taken as far as direct justification of the czarist monarchy, and not only the philosophy of "Vekhi" but the entire conservative philosophy of the last century and the beginning of this century, up to and including Berdyayev, are extolled; they also put forward white emigre philosophical thought which has lain useless for long years, failing to find any practical application but now intended to yield political dividends.

And whether they are defending czarist despotism or bourgeois lack of rights, the renegades and traitors to the motherland call themselves "defenders of rights," neither more nor less. But their activity has failed completely, since their expatiations on "human rights" were rightly perceived by Soviet people as evidence of the desire to secure the freedom and opportunity to act openly against the socialist system.

Now our opponent, in drawing up his strategic plans, is seeking new paths and opportunities for subversive interference in the life of our creative unions and for ideological influence on particular representatives of the creative intelligentsia.

But the Soviet creative intelligentsia is united and cohesive. Attempts by our ideological o-ponents to separate it from the party and set it against the people have suffered and will suffer total failure.

Soviet literature is engaged in a wide ideological offensive, breaking through all censorship and commercial barriers to reach the foreign reader, winning love and respect throughout the world and establishing itself as a leading, significant, authoritative force in the world literary process. Through the truth of its characters and circumstances it reveals the spiritual potential, high humanity and moral health of the socialist world and asserts the humanist values of the socialist way of life.

In his report "Sixty Years of the USSR" Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central committee, noted: "The convincing, specific demonstration of our achievements, a serious analysis of the new problems constantly engendered by life, freshness of thought and style--that is the way to improve all our propaganda, which must always be truthful and realistic but also interesting and accessible, which means more effective."

Soviet writers and journalists are striving to follow this path. They participate actively in the struggle for peace, detente and friendship between peoples and oppose imperialism's intrigues, making use of various platforms and international forums--let us recall the traditional Sofia meetings, the recent Interlit-82 in nologne, the International Meeting in The Hague and many others.... We have made undoubted gains in the genres of the political novel and the journalistic movie and there are works of drama and poetry whose content and passion are directed against our ideological opponent and oppose the slander and insinuations of imperialist propaganda.

Nonetheless we have no ground for complacency or self-satisfaction. The creative unions, and above all the Soviet Writers' Union, have considerable reserves for increasing their role in the ideological struggle, which has become more acute in recent years.

The times demand new works in different genres revealing the truth about the capitalist world and clearly showing the antihumanism and spiritual impoverishment of modern bourgeois society. The reader expects books, shows and movies revealing the secrets of ideological subversion against the socialist world and studies analyzing the means and methods of ideological warfare against Soviet literature and art.

It is necessary to raise further the social, political and world-outlook tone of literature and art in general, since the truth about the society or real humanity, about the Soviet way of life and our values and about our people's heroic path toward communism is the best answer to any and all enemies of the socialist fatherland.

CSO: 1807/139

INTERNATIONAL

CHANGES IN JAPANESE MILITARY POLICY UNDER NAKASONE SCORED

Plan to Blockade Straits

OW050453 Moscow Radio in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Commentary by Yuriy Afonin]

[Text] Japan intends to pose no military threat whatsoever to its neighboring countries. This was what Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone stressed in his policy speech to the 98th ordinary session of the Diet on 24 January when he touched on the military buildup issue. Nevertheless, let's see what the truth is. Radio Moscow commentator Yuriy Afonin has the following comments to make on this issue:

During his recent visit to the United States, Prime Minister Nakasone made some bellicose remarks that have caused controversies. What is noteworthy among his remarks is the statement that it will be necessary for Japan to blockade the straits surrounding Japan in case of an emergency. This statement is of extremely important significance, because it concerns the interests of peace and security in the Far East.

The straits in question are not Japanese territorial waters but international sealanes. And according to international law, all countries are entitled to free passage through all these straits. It is simply an obvious fact that an attempt to block international sealanes constitutes an act of hostility against the countries that have access to these straits, particularly the neighboring countries.

How is an emergency defined in Japan's current plans to block international sealanes? First of all, an emergency naturally implies an outbreak of war or an imminent threat of war. But what kind of wars does Japan have in mind? Judging from Japan's current official military doctrine that regards the Soviet Union as a potential enemy, there is no doubt whatsoever against which country the plan to blockade straits is aimed. Making no attempt to conceal its true intention, Japan has openly stated that the blockading of the straits aims at prohibiting the Soviet fleets from moving into the Pacific Ocean.

Official Japanese circles attempt to pursue their policy of a military buildup under the pretext of defense, but nobody will buy this nonsense. The Soviet Union has not only stated again and again that it has no intention of attacking Japan, but has also proposed that a treaty of good neighborliness and cooperation be signed between the two countries. And this treaty will once and for all root out all the grounds for assertions concerning the so-called "Soviet threat" that has been spread all over Japan. Furthermore, the Soviet Union has made it clear that it is always ready to sign an agreement with Japan on the nonuse of nuclear weapons if only Japan never creates, acquires or brings nuclear weapons into the country. There can be no doubt that these measures brought up in the Soviet proposals will provide a perfect solution to Japan's security. Nevertheless, the Japanese government has not made any response to these proposals and has actually avoided studying them.

Furthermore, when the courses taken by the two countries are compared, it is quite obvious who has taken the path to achieving peace. In fact, the Soviet Union has proposed to Japan that measures to strengthen mutual trust should be arranged so that mutual distrust can be eliminated and mutual understanding be further promoted. In reply to this proposal, Japan threatens that it will blockade the international straits, including the La Perouse Strait--that is the Soya Strait--which touches Soviet coasts.

Why, then, is Japan ready to take such steps? The answer to this question is quite simple. At the Diet session, Vice Chairman Kyoanagi of the Japanese Socialist Party pointed out that in pursuing the plans to block the international sealanes, the Japanese government has followed in the wake of the U.S. government's global strategy. Official Japanese sources have also admitted that the idea of blockading the straits was originally brought up by the United States.

According to Foreign Ministry circles, ASAHI SHIMBUN reports, the possibility for Japan to block the international sealanes was brought up for discussion at the recent Washington talks between President Reagan and Prime Minister Nakasone. It is quite obvious that this blockade is not needed by Japan but by the U.S. forces in the war against the Soviet Union that the United States has been planning. This is the true meaning of the emergency that is contained in the Japanese government's plan to block the international sealanes. Such plans certainly do not comply with the national interests of Japan and if this should ever happen, Japan would easily be turned into a tool of Washington's strategy against the Soviet Union.

Incidentally, the idea of blockading straits is certainly not so novel. Resorting to the blockading of straits during World War II, the Japanese militarists closed the Tsugaru Strait and prevented the Soviet vessels from passing through the strait while allowing a free passage to the German vessels under Hitler despite the fact that a treaty of neutrality between Japan and the Soviet Union existed at that time. Thereby, Soviet vessels were forced to pass through other straits and even then Soviet vessels were frequently either arrested or came under artillery attack. From 1941 to 1944, 178 Soviet vessels were arrested and from 1941 to 1945, 18 Soviet

vessels were sunk by the Japanese armed forces. This was tantamount to an outright act of piracy that defied not only the principles of international law but also the treaties and agreements signed between Japan and the Soviet Union.

And now, once again Japan is attempting to intimidate the Soviet Union with a blockade of international sealanes. In this connection, it has become more evident what the true purpose is of the territorial claim that has been brought up against the Soviet Union by certain Japanese circles. Obviously, unwise plans are still being worked out to cut off a considerably large area of the far eastern part of the Soviet Union from the Pacific Ocean. However, such plans will never be executed.

'Anti-Soviet' Remarks, Actions

OW120335 Moscow Radio in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Report by Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov]

[Text] Correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov in Tokyo, has filed the following report on the Japanese maritime self-defense force exercise to be held in the Suo Nada, off the coast of Oita Prefecture, beginning 14 February:

The coming exercise will involve 27 vessels, including minesweepers, and 16 planes, including P-2A antisubmarine aircraft, and dummy mines will be laid in the Suo Nada in a hypothetical operation to blockade the Soya, Tsugaru and Tsushima Straits.

No prime minister of Japan ever made such provocative remarks against the Soviet Union as Prime Minister Nakasone. Furthermore, no prime minister had ever taken such prompt action to translate his anti-Soviet remarks into reality as Nakasone has done. Prime Minister Nakasone first mentioned that Japan would blockade the straits by itself and then he changed his tone and said that the blockade of the straits would be pursued in cooperation with the United States. The maritime self-defense force is now taking action to turn into reality the prime minister's anti-Soviet remarks with the spearhead turned on the Soviet Union.

What is noteworthy is that, among various remarks made by the prime minister, only his anti-Soviet remarks have materialized so promptly. For example, Nakasone has time and again stressed that Japan would make its defense efforts only within the scope of its national interests, and that she would never become a defense tool of the United States in pursuing its Far East policy. Nevertheless, nothing whatsoever can indicate that these remarks have ever been put into action.

On the contrary, with each new statement or action against the Soviet Union, Japan has been drawn increasingly deeper into the aggressive U.S. strategy. Prime Minister Nakasone himself was compelled to admit this when he termed Japan a shield and the United States an arrow. Does this imply that Japan would act as a shield to protect the United States, when the latter shoots its nuclear arrow at the Soviet Union? It remains to be seen if the Japanese people would readily accept such a destiny.

CSO: 4105/144

INTERNATIONAL

POLISH RADIO, TV OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON VISIT

LD050048 Moscow Radio in Polish to Poland 1400 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Interview with Jerzy Bajdor, chairman of the Polish Committee for Radio and TV; live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Chairman, please give us a few words about the object of your visit to Moscow.

[Answer] My visit has two objectives: First, I came to take part in the Conference of Heads of TV and Radio of Socialist Countries. The conference is of a political and programmatic nature and seems to me to be of importance for several reasons. It was another exchange of experience, mutual exchange and cooperation. It was also a very valuable initiative refining our cooperation. I think that since all heads of TV and radio from socialist countries took the floor...the representatives of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos were also there...I think that all this is important. It shows a certain progress in our mutual contacts and activities. It was not an accident that in the discussion there was an undercurrent indicating that the OIRT [expansion unknown], despite all its administrative, financial and coordination functions, further refined its programmatic obligations.

I think that it is now necessary, in the face of growing confrontation with the forces of the West, that in the field of propaganda operations, in the field of concrete programmatic initiatives connected with the operation of radio and TV, we should better understand each other, and act in harmony in synchronizing concrete initiatives and programs, and concrete broadcasts. I think that the conference contributed much toward these issues.

The second objective of my stay here was the signing of the protocol on cooperation and exchange with Soviet TV and radio.

[Question] I would like to dwell on this a little longer since our radios cooperate closely. Does the protocol contribute anything new to cooperation?

[Answer] I would say it intensifies cooperation. Naturally, we did not start from nothing. Here, we have achieved much, particularly in recent times. I must say that we willingly accepted help, and we are grateful to Soviet radio and TV. We made use of concrete possibilities and concrete material of

a journalistic and artistic nature. In 1982, on our TV we showed several--probably nine--serials and a number of individual film items, short and documentary films and several theatrical and musical items. But, it is never so good that it cannot be better. To put it simply we have considerable reserves, and the protocol in one way or another takes into consideration these reserves. I think I should indicate what it involves. In this regard, we count on even more fruitful and concrete cooperation in international journalism. Here, Soviet TV's experience is particularly extensive, and particularly important for us. Also we are counting on certain additional sources of inspiration and artistic programs, I am referring to film and theatre repertoire, which has been widely represented in our country, but I think that in its contemporary content, it goes beyond this valuable and important current concerning the tradition of revolution or the last war. Nevertheless, topics connected with the way of life, with experience, particularly of the young generation of the Soviet community, is very important for us. We would like to treat it as an everyday occurrence. We have considerably increased the presence of these materials during the period of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. But we are not merely concerned with reducing the issue of jubilees--which are very important--we want to make it a permanent element of programmatic policy, and we are doing everything to achieve it. Not just on holidays, but in our everyday cooperation.

I would like to add one more thing: regardless of programmatic and other issues, we attach great importance to one sphere of cooperation, to the sphere of cadre and personnel exchange. We would very much like for teams of journalists and directors to be able to visit each other, and enrich their experience.

[Question] Thank you for the interview, and we would like to express the hope that all points of the program are realized.

CSO: 2600/434

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO RESTRICT JAPANESE-SOVIET TRADE HIT

OW060542 Moscow Radio in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Commentary by Yuriy Afonin: "An Unscrupulous Interference"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' recent visit to Japan and the talks he had with Japanese leaders demonstrated the Reagan administration's continued naked interference in Japanese affairs and its efforts to direct Japanese officials' responses to specific situations.

The object of interference this time was a very specific matter in Soviet-Japanese relations--that is, the scheduled February visit to the USSR of a mammoth business delegation led by Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry. According to a NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN report, the Nagano mission was one of the topics at the talks between Secretary of State Shultz and Foreign Minister Abe.

Shultz demanded explanations about the Nagano mission, as if the Japanese government had been under obligation to report to the United States on everything that occurs in its relations with the Soviet Union. In this connection, NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN writes that during Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to Washington in January, the U.S. authorities had already expressed their concern over the mission's USSR visit.

Why is the United States so nervous about the Nagano mission? The U.S. government is afraid of its anti-Soviet sanctions receiving less and less recognition, is it not? The sanctions programs are now about to disintegrate. It was the decision to lift the embargo on exports of construction equipment for the West Siberia-West Europe pipeline project, which President Reagan was compelled to adopt, that gave a powerful blow to the sanction measures.

Trade with the Soviet Union is increasingly important to West European nations in the midst of economic crises. Those countries are showing less and less respect for the U.S. pressure for embargo. Soviet orders would give jobs to hundreds of thousands of working people; under the present recession, it is by no means an easy task to find substitutes for Soviet orders, if not impossible.

Then, how has 't been with Japan? Japan has faithfully complied with U.S. government's directives only to find that it not only has gained nothing from it but has also lost many possible lucrative orders from the Soviet Union. Japan, which had been the USSR's No. 2 trade partner, has lowered itself to No. 5 position. The business community is increasing its protests over the irrecoverable losses in the trade with the USSR.

One may feel that the United States should make up in one way or another for the political burden it imposes on Japan, its ally in the Far East. What it is doing, however, is to the opposite. The U.S. demand for Japanese restraints on exports to the United States continues to increase, creating a strange situation. While threatening to restrict imports from Japan on one hand, on the other hand the United States is attempting to put a brake on Japanese trade with the Soviet Union in every possible way.

Apparently with a nostalgia for the good old days of its occupation of Japan, the United States appears to be trying to control Japan's trade, even if on a limited basis.

Tokyo has lately been stressing the need for strengthening the Japan-U.S. alliance, while the relationship between the two countries in that alliance increasingly resembles a horse and its rider. To make it worse, it now appears that the rider, fully exposing its identity as a cowboy, is trying to make the horse run faster by whipping it madly.

CSO: 4105/144

INTERNATIONAL

CONSERVATIVE IRANIAN CLERGY CRITICIZED FOR IMPEDING REFORMS

GF131757 Moscow Radio in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Commentary by Igor Sheftunov]

[Excerpts] Four years ago after the anti-imperialist revolution across Iran, when the statues of the kings were destroyed, the many instruments of cruelty were also discarded. All banks, insurance companies and many other private companies were nationalized. The lands of the shah, the royal family and the cronies of the shah were confiscated. Tens of thousands of U.S. military advisers were expelled. The flag of the Zionist Israeli Embassy and that on the Consulate of the racist regime of South Africa, together with their workers, disappeared. The plundering imperialist plot which was also imposed on Iran, CENTO, collapsed.

At the same time, signs of new developments began to appear in Iran. In order to supply food to the needy and to eradicate illiteracy, committees were formed and other positive steps were taken toward social progress. The new constitution stressed that in the Islamic Republic of Iran, a society will be formed in which humans will not use others. That is to say, the country would not select capitalism in its progress. However, any steps taken toward progressive changes to the benefit of the masses were faced with resistance by those who wished to stop the progress of the Iranian revolution or make it turn back. When the Majlis approved the new bill on land reform, this made the Iranian farmers happy, especially those who are still only holding less than 2 percent of arable land. However, later on it became clear that their happiness was without cause. The Council of Guardians, in order to keep landowners and the conservative section of the clergymen--who still own extensive amounts of the best agricultural land--froze the implementation of this law. When Majlis approved the bill for the nationalization of foreign trade, millions of Iranian toilers were filled with hope that they would finally be able to purchase (the essentials) that they cannot presently purchase due to high prices and empty purses. Sometime later it became obvious that this is also hopeless. The Council of Guardians did not approve the law.

Obviously, this decision by the Council of Guardians was the reason for happiness of those who use the shortage of goods and high prices to line their

pockets with wealth. That is to say, the large merchants and that group of clergymen who are connected with the commercial fortunes. For the toilers of Iran and first of all for the working class Iranians who shouldered the major part of the heavy load of the struggle to overthrow the monarchy and expell the foreign monopolies from the country, there is still a long road ahead before they can reap the fullest fruits of the Iranian revolution.

Many of the leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran, including some of the clergymen, wish for such a day. Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili, in one of his sermons during a Friday prayer session in Tehran, said that the financial capabilities of the country must not be put at the disposal of a handful of people who are protected while others are neglected. The wealth of a country should be distributed justly in order for all the people in the country to enjoy all facilities. He added: We confess that we must aid these oppressed people, but we have not succeeded yet, although we are still working on it. However, the imperialists and the reactionaries are doing everything to divert the Islamic Republic from this course in order to stop effective actions to fundamentally improve the life of the masses.

The Government of the United States is directing the conservative section of the clergymen toward stopping the unification of all the Iranian forces who fought shoulder to shoulder for years to end the harshness and cruelty of the monarchy and the influence of the foreign monopolies. These forces and the martyrs they offered on the altar of the revolution have proved that they are the most honest fighters for the interests of the Iranian people and are prepared to fight to the last drop of their blood against the mastery of imperialism and (?its cronies) over their homeland. It is clear that the achievements of such a unification of the forces will create favorable conditions for the growth and the evolution of the Iranian revolution.

The enemies of the Iranian revolution are using every means to stop the growth and evolution of the cooperation, on the basis of equality between Iran and the Soviet Union as well as other socialist countries and the countries who have been freed and have stepped on the road of progress and actively participate in the Nonaligned Movement. The imperialists actively fan the fire of war and (?hatred) among their former colonies and semi-colonies and try to weaken both sides and thus gain the opportunity to force their will on both sides in the quarrel. It is especially for this reason that in the United States and other Western capitals there is such a great deal of approval of the Iran-Iraq war, which has been going on for 3 and 1/2 years. The Iranian nation has massive reserves at its disposal in its struggle. Doubtlessly, reaping the benefits of such reserves will make the Iranian revolution that started 4 years ago undefeatable and thus condemn all the efforts for a return of the mastery of imperialism and its cronies to Iran to defeat. It will ensure the future progress of the Islamic Republic of Iran in its independence. [as heard]

Dear Listeners, I thank you for listening to me and bid you goodbye until the next talk. I wish for your well being and success.

INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET PAPER ON CAREER, POLICY OF USIA'S WICK

PM272333 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Feb 83 Second Edition p 3

[Report by Aleksandr Lyutyy: "The USIA Chief Boasts: 'It Was I Who Elected the President'"]

[Text] Washington [no date given]—"We are in a state of war with the Soviet Union." This statement by Charles Wick at a press conference in Washington caused even U.S. reporters, used to not being surprised at anything, to temporarily lose the power of speech. When a UPI correspondent asked for an explanation of whether these words were an official declaration of the initiation of military operations, Wick reassured the journalist: "Come, come. I had in mind the war of ideas." However, the "winged words" flew round the newspapers and stuck firmly with the speaker who had uttered them. And it was no accident that they stuck—by his entire activity USIA Director C. Wick justifies superlatively his reputation as an opponent of detente and one of the most diehard cold war warriors.

C. Wick's habits and ambitions are borne out by a highly curious circular secretly distributed by USIA employees with a view to easing the lot of their colleagues who have to come into close contact with their boss. "Don't correct him if he makes a mistake. The boss wants you and all the rest to know that you have before you not simply the USIA director but also a close friend of the president. Don't argue with him and in no circumstances leave him alone. Everywhere—at airports, receptions and meetings—entertain him. When he's abroad don't let the local police examine him, the boss expects to be known and let through without any hindrance. During trips make sure the director's wife gets to the best hairdressing salon...."

To judge from the circular and the stories of eyewitnesses Mr Wick's retinue is indeed not to be envied. He has a stern temper and lordly ways. In the "millionaires' cabinet," as the R. Reagan administration is called, Wick is an unsurpassed master at living in the grand style and flaunting luxury at state expense. Agreeing, at Reagan's request, to "bring order" to the CIA, Wick settled not just anywhere in Washington but in one of the most luxurious hotels, the Watergate, in no way embarrassed that this accommodation is costing the treasury \$1,800 a month. Indeed, this sum is a trifle to Wick. In a recent television interview, with his natural excess modesty, he drew his interlocutors' attention to his new suit costing \$1,200—part of the sumptuous

wardrobe which Wick orders from renowned London tailors. So as not to lose time on fittings he flies only on the expensive supersonic Concorde--mainly at the taxpayer's expense.

Is Mr Wick embarrassed by such shameless extravagance at a time when ordinary Americans are obliged to tighten their belts more and more? No. He moralizingly informed WASHINGTON POST correspondent (E. Bamiller), who once called Wick "an apologist for the wealthy," that "You see, the picture of wealth is a consolation to the poor in the same way that Americans during the depression liked movies about a life of luxury."

The 64-year-old C. Wick has not been in politics long, as, indeed, you can sense. The milieu of the Hollywood aristocracy and show business stars where he met with the present White House incumbent 25 years ago are far more natural to this short, plump gentleman with his aquiline nose and piercing brown eyes.

One thing you cannot deny Mr Wick is his initiative and ability to make money. He has made a lot of money, millions. Wick began in his native Cleveland in a jazz band. He did not make much headway in the jazz field but he did acquire the acquaintances he needed and some entrepreneurial skills. Armed with these he plunged headlong into the entertainment industry, turning out cheap television shows and movies of dubious content. It was these which brought Wick his long-awaited millions. When he appeared in Hollywood he had a reputation as an adroit manager able to make money out of virtually nothing.

It was this quality which R. Reagan later considered when he assigned Wick the role of chief fund raiser for his 1980 election campaign, and he was not wrong. Wick strained every nerve, mobilized "his people" in the most diverse spheres and even formed a special organization, the "Coalition for a New Start" and presented Reagan with \$15 million. "Charley moved heaven and earth," the business aces from California who are close to the president and who supplied him with money and advice, now praise Wick. "It was I who elected the president," Wick boasts.

The White House did not forget Wick, putting him at the head of the U.S. Communication Agency (which is what the USIA was called until recently), the administration's main tool in psychological warfare against the socialist world. Perhaps some people were embarrassed by Wick's total lack of foreign policy experience, but not Wick himself or the White House. After all an adroit show business figure had been made chief of Washington's propaganda office in order, as the president himself says, "to sell America as effectively as possible."

This can be deciphered as follows: U.S. foreign policy's reputation has been so tarnished that there are increasingly few simpletons abroad who believe in stories of the "humane intentions," "selflessness" and "love of peace" and other "merits" of the United States. For instance, the Latin Americans have doubts when the VOA station, under Wick's management, reports that the dispatch of further U.S. arms and military advisers to Guatemala or

El Salvador is about to ensure absolutely idyllic calm in those countries. And the West Europeans have no great faith now in stories from the same "voice" alleging that the nuclear Pershings are the only way of safeguarding peace in Europe.

So, how to "sell" the world U.S. "good intentions" most effectively? Charles Wick did not take long to think about this question. Since official Washington's policy had not only not changed but, under the Reagan administration, had become more aggressive, it was necessary to act on the "back to front" principle [printsip "ot obratnogo"]--not so much to publicize its own policy as to discredit the policy of the other side--that is, the USSR. And not to spare the money for it. And since this concerns the advertising side of matters, here Mr Wick is irreplaceable.

That is how Wick's brainchild was born--project "truth" whose main aim is the preparation, coordination and implementation of acts of propaganda subversion against the socialist world. A memorandum circulated to all the USIA's 202 overseas departments states in black and white that it is necessary to "emphasize" the Soviet threat to the stability and security of various parts of the world" while at the same time "portraying the United States as a country devoted to peace."

Here are a few of the scandalous project's falsifications. The brochure "The Soviet Military Threat," printed on fine glossy paper which, on the basis of figures plucked out of thin air, attempted to prove the utterly imaginary superiority of the USSR over the United States in virtually all types of nuclear and conventional weapons. It didn't "wash" for the Washington slanderers; even Washington's closest allies in Europe did not believe their figures. U.S. journalists also ridiculed it. [Nor] the whole series of pseudoscientific "reports" on the USSR's alleged use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia. It is indicative that they began to appear precisely at the moment when heated debates were underway in U.S. Congressional committees over appropriations for the unprecedented program of U.S. preparation for chemical warfare.

Wick's department has no lack of finances. He, Defense Secretary Weinberger, CIA Chief Casey and FBI Director Webster are favorites with the present administration. The USIA budget in the current fiscal year will increase straight away by \$150 million and will total \$644 million. The lion's share of the funds is going to modernize VOA, whose capacities will increase substantially.

I have frequently met with Mr Wick. I cannot say our meetings have made a pleasant impression. Wick does not like Soviet correspondents. Oh, how unpalatable to the USIA chief is the truth brought by the Soviet press, for Mr Wick and others with him understand the "war of ideas" in only one sense and see it on only one plane--misinformation, forgeries and slander....

CSO: 1807/138

INTERNATIONAL

FATE OF SOVIET NIVKHS, AMERICAN INDIANS CONTRASTED

Moscow STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by V. Maksimov "Sunlight over the North"]

[Text] I first met Taksami at the Northern People's Festival. He stood there, lost in a throng of fellow-tribesmen. And it was only by chance that he came to my attention. Come to think of it, the occasion was rather unusual. At the height of the festivities the organizers remembered an ancient Nivkh tradition--training pet bears and bringing them to the festivities. They located an old man who kept in his house the last tame bear in Sakhalin. But the Nivkh flatly refused to take his pet anywhere (the same tradition called for the beast's slaughter at the close of the holiday). To no avail were assurances given the old Nivkh that not a hair of the bear's shaggy hide would be harmed; neither could he be talked into it by his white-haired peers. Finally, all these admonitions made him lose his temper; the bear's master shouted and waved his arms. At this very moment a youthful-looking short man walked up to him. After literally a few words the old man quieted down, nodded his head and went to fetch the bear.

The turn of events was so unexpected that there and then I asked an elderly fisherman standing next to me: "Who is he?" He looked at me in surprise: "You do not know our Chuner Mikhaylych?"

From time immemorial the menfolk caught fish, but in '41 there were no men left in the encampment. The old men explained: the Nivkhs (Nivkh means man) had gone off to catch a vekhr (man-eater). The most interesting tales about the vekhrs were told by old Kostin, who sat on the stern of a long boat. He was weak but wise. Any movement gave him pain, but he knew all the ways of the fish and the sea. Chuner was then ten years of age; he sat at the oars, cast and pulled out the nets and hung on the old man's every word.

In the winter Chuner went to school. The young Russian teacher told stories no less interesting than old Kostin's. She was the first to inform the Nivkhs about victory, and the old man declared with conviction: "Soon our men will come back and bring the vekhr on a rope." Almost none of the men from the little encampment came back from the war. And when the teacher said Chuner should go away to get an education the elders of the tribe

gathered to hold council. Some of them just couldn't understand why anyone should leave at all when it is the land and the sea you must get your schooling from. But to be quite frank, they were simply afraid to let the young leave them. "We are old," they reasoned. "Who will catch the fish and feed the women?" In the end they said: "Let him decide for himself."

"On the eve of my departure," recollects doctor of historical sciences, senior research specialist of the Academy of Sciences' Institute of Ethnography Ch. M. Taksami, "my mother prepared some fish dishes in the national tradition: a jellied dish of fishskin with berries and seal fat, stockfish, shaved frozen fish... Late at night we set out for the forest. Mother strewed the food along the sides and intoned: 'People of the faraway land, let my son travel safely and be well.'"

He was going to Leningrad, but the money put together by his landmen sufficed only for a ticket to Khabarovsk. Those were difficult times. I will not venture to guess how the voyage would have ended had not he met some remarkable Russian people. In Khabarovsk he lived for over two weeks at the home of the Molotov family.

"Well, you finally got to Leningrad and..?"

"And got lost on its streets the very first evening and tried to determine the location of the university hostel by the setting sun."

His roommate, front veteran Arkadii Zubrilov laugh^{ed} himself to tears over the incident and would not let Chuner out of his sight after that. As a matter of fact, it is Arkadii who is to blame for the young Nivkh's change of heart about studying to be a teacher. "Shoot for history," Arkadii said rather coarsely. "You must get to understand why it robbed your people for so long."

He was the first Nivkh to enroll in the faculty of the North at Leningrad University after the war. Naturally, he was the only student to attend the Nivkh language course read by candidate of philology V.N. Savel'yeva.

"From my very first days I came under the guardianship of this fascinating Russian woman..."

He recalled all the people who, as if in response to the ritual incantations of his mother, had proffered a helping hand in his difficult days. As for me, the thought crossed my mind that never at any time had there been a lack of good people in Russia. Many explorers of the northern and eastern outlands, beginning with Stepan Krasheninnikov who traveled across Kamchatka in the mid-eighteenth century, had written about the sorry plight of the indigenous population of those territories. Many tried with their own power and means to alleviate the condition of the small national groups and save them from extinction. Nevertheless, the results of their efforts were pitiful.

On the eve of the October revolution only six persons in the whole of Chukotka were considered literate; in Kamchatka literacy among the native population was 0.04%, and out of 25,000 Khanty and Mansi only one man could read and write. So it isn't merely a question of human kindness, is it?

But he does not agree. "It is, to a certain extent. But a purely human kindness must be based on social kindness."

The revival of small national groups is truly a miracle of our time, of our socio-economic system. It began in the very first years of Soviet power in Russia. As early as 1921 the republic's Council of People's Commissars allocated 500,000 roubles in gold for the population of Kamchatka.

On the other hand, I have before me a letter written by Dan George, chief of the Pilano Indian tribe of British Columbia, Canada. "Do you know," he wrote, "how bitter it is to realize that for society, for those around you, you have no value, that they come to you only to offer assistance, but never to cooperate with you as an equal? Do you know what it means to be a man deprived of the opportunity to be proud of his people? You stretch out your hand to me and say: 'Come here, let us be together...' But how can I come to you? I am impoverished and naked, and I am ashamed. My dignity is hurt. What can I bring you?"

The small national groups which inhabit Russia's North and Far East have contributed to our common treasure chest of spiritual values their distinctive culture: an inimitable epos, original dances, painting and much else...

This seems self-evident today when they have their own writers and artists, composers and actors. Yet a mere six decades ago one had veritably to be blessed with the gift of prophecy to discern through the primeval horror of that man's existence, a human being who was his equal in "a man who differed so little from his dog" (these bitter words belong to N. M. Przhevalsky who studied the way of life of the Orochi). Yet it is this very gift that Russian workers and peasants displayed when they carried out the first socialist revolution in history.

The Bolsheviks came to the North to "help the toiling masses of the non-great Russian peoples to catch up with central Russia which had forged well ahead: (this from a Resolution on the Nationalities Problem by the 10th Party Congress), and called on the aborigines to build a new life. Such aid does not offend, such an offer is not turned down.

The legendary Telyanto set off for Leningrad unable to read or write and with no knowledge of Russian. Yet he was to become the first delegate to the USSR Supreme Soviet from the population of Kamchatka. Of no little interest is the travel document issued to him by the Anadyr District revolutionary committee: "A profound request to those who will read this letter: lend Telyanto all possible support when he asks for your help. He fully deserves it because he is one of the most gifted Chukchas in the Anadyr district. He has in him a wealth of possibilities which through the efforts

of a Russian school will most certainly be brought to the surface to serve his tribesmen."

The latent possibilities of nationalities once headed for extinction--this is the yardstick by which any socio-economic system that ever came into contact with the aborigines must be measured.

The Northern department of the workers' faculty of Leningrad University was organized in 1925. It was here that representatives of small national groups came together for the first time in history. The people who were present on that occasion in the Catherine palace of Detskoye Selo were a very mixed lot. Among those who studied here were the 12-year-old Nentsi boys Vaniuta and Vylka; next to them sat Piotr Moguch, a Nivkh, and his wife who had come to Leningrad with their children.

Could any one of them imagine that literally in a few years' time these people would be active in putting out books in their own language, painting pictures, carving sculptures out of wood, composing poetry in the language of their people who at that time had no script of their own?

Yet this is precisely what came to pass, and in a time as short as short can be.

12268

CSO: 1800/628

INTERNATIONAL

REVIEW OF BOOK ON U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

PM251547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 February 1983 Morning Edition publishes on page 5 under the heading "Dangerous Strategy" a 700-word review by G. Shakhnazarov of the book "Sinister Tradition. Nuclear Strategy of Imperialism: Origins and Present. Documentary Sketches [Zloveshchnaya Estafeta. Yadernaya Strategiya Imperializma: Istoki i Sovremennost. Dokumentalnyye Ocherki] Moscow, 1982. The book's authors, Shakhazarov states, claim that the United States "began preparation for a nuclear war against the Soviet Union" "immediately after World War II." The book, he said, "convincingly shows that the myth of the 'soviet military threat' was fueled in the United States to justify U.S. imperialism's claims to world rule. The authors of the sketches have rightly not restricted themselves to analyzing U.S. documents of the late forties and early fifties. They reveal imperialist reaction's present bellicose designs." [Editorial Report]

CSO: 1807/148

INTERNATIONAL

NATIONALITY RELATIONS IN WEST, SOVIET UNION CONTRASTED

[Editorial Report] Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 12, December 1982 pages 56-64 carries a 5800-word article titled "Nationality Relations in the Contemporary Epoch" by Kostas Malinauskas. The article surveys the status of various national minorities in the West and Third World and contrasts it unfavorably with that of nationality groups in the USSR.

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CSO: 1800/724

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

HONECKER RECEIVES MARSHAL KULIKOV—Berlin, 2 Feb (TASS)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the State Council and of the National Defense Council of the GDR, received Marshall of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States, who is visiting here. They exchanged views on the activities of the joint armed forces in the light of the results of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee as well as the session of the Defence Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member States in Prague. The leader of the GDR emphasized that the working people and servicemen of the republic will continue to make an active contribution to the implementation of the peace initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty Member States and to reliably stand on guard of peace and the achievements of socialism. [Text] [LD021358 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 2 Feb 83]

JARUZELSKI, KULIKOV MEETING REPORTED—Warsaw, 3 Feb (TASS)—Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, has received Marshall of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States, who was staying in Poland on a working visit. They discussed issues pertaining to the activity of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States in the light of the decisions of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee and the meeting of the Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty Member States. [Text] [LDC30752 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 3 Feb 83]

CSO: 1807/141

NATIONAL

RAPO COUNCIL CALLED ON TO DEFINE AUTHORITY, ORGANIZE WORK

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by IZVESTIYA special correspondent O. Pavlov, Zhukovo, Kaluga Oblast:
"But Time Won't Wait. . .: The Agroindustrial Associations in the Outlying Areas
Must Stop Shillyshallying and Get the Work Organized Smoothly"]

[Text]

"This is our council's first session, but it must be for us a purposeful and concrete one in resolving all the questions to be resolved," Ye. Ryzhov, chairman of the council of the Zhukovskiy Rayon Agroindustrial Association [RAPO] said, as he began his report.

Seated in the hall were 25 council members: managers of farms and all the organizations included in the RAPO. And there is a large number of them: Sel'khoztekhnika, Sel'khozkhimiya, a dairy plant, rural construction workers, an interkolkhoz-sovkhoz timber farm, inspectorate for the purchase and quality of agricultural products, Sel'energo. . . In a word, all those who, together with the vegetable husbandrymen, have been called upon, as is stated in the Standard Statute Governing the Rayon Agroindustrial Association, to mobilize the efforts for fulfilling the USSR Food Program, to make the more complete use of the production-economy potential that has been created and the resources, to guarantee the steady rise in the volumes of production and the improvement of the quality of agricultural produce, and to strive for the high effectiveness of all branches in the complex.

Agenda: "Results of the Work in 1982 and the Tasks of the Agroindustrial Association in Preparing for the Springtime Field Operations in the Light of the Decisions of the May and November 1982 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee."

In Kaluga Oblast this was the first practical session of the RAPO council. From the nature of the discussion and also from the fact that a large number of sharp words were spoken, one could sense that in the party's rayon committee, the executive committee of the Soviet of People's Deputies, the administration of agriculture, and on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, people had approved this matter seriously, and they realize that the RAPO must begin the work without any shillyshallying. Unfortunately, not all the members of the association's council were imbued with that obvious idea. But we shall discuss that later.

It must be noted that the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Zhukovskiy Rayon have been operating rather well. Their basic area is animal husbandry. Consequently, they are also concerned about fodder production. Last year the production of milk, as compared with 1981, came to 110 percent; and the meat sold to the state, 101 percent. The average milk yield per cow increased by 64 kilograms and came to 2,958 kilograms. The average daily weight increases for young animals increased by 112 grams. The plans for sale of grain and eggs to the state were overfulfilled. In 1980 the rayon's farms earned only 59,000 rubles of profit. On the basis of the 1982 results it expects approximately 16 million.

But both the speaker and most of those who made statements nevertheless mentioned not the successes, but chiefly the unused reserves, as well as the outright omissions.

Nevertheless the rayon is one of the ones that are best provided with fixed assets and equipment, and it receives a large amount of mineral fertilizers. It has good livestock. In a word, it has sufficient opportunities for effective management. And yet it failed to fulfill the annual plan for the sale of milk and meat. True, for milk production, the underfulfillment was only 0.8 percent, but it was an underfulfillment.

The rayon's expected profit that was mentioned earlier is made up basically of the proceeds from the Kirovskaya Poultry Factory and a small number of farms. The rest of the farms are operating at a loss. There has been a sharp reduction in the rayon's average indicators (and this is not the first year) on the Chausovo, Tarutinskiy, and Pobeda sovkhoses, and the Druzhba Kolkhoz. Right now, for the rayon as a whole, the milk production per cow is slightly less than 6 kilograms, but on Tarutinskiy it is 3.2, and on Druzhba, 3.9. The production costs are still very high. Even the grain is an unprofitable item on a number of farms. Hence the overall low profitability. If the situation continues this way, the participants at the council session said, even the new purchase prices of agricultural produce "won't get things going."

One might give the proper credit to the speaker and to the kolkhoz and sovkhos managers who spoke: they had carefully analyzed the situation and they were self-critical. And their statements had been engendered by this idea. Although we have been working together in this rayon for a long time, and although we know one another well, we frequently operate separately. Sometimes we do not get to the heart of the shortcomings. We do not attempt to work together to eliminate them. And now, when the rayon agroindustrial association has been created, it is necessary to reorganize the work style and methods, and even the management mentality itself. Here are brief excerpts from several statements.

I. Yermakov, chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union Zhukov: "At various times, I've worked in a land department, MTS [machine-tractor station], RAYZO [rayon land department], and administration of agriculture. I think that right now, with the creation of the RAPO, we are seeing the birth of that form of administration of agricultural production that we have been waiting for, and on which we are placing such large hopes."

V. Gorobtsov, chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin: "I feel that the rayon association should first of all tie together the interests of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses

and the related organizations. These interests come down, in essence, to just one thing: high results in the production of products for the nation."

M. Vokonskiy, chairman of the Zarya Kolkhoz: "Association -- that very word speaks for itself. It means not just the simple addition, but the multiplication of efforts. It means work for a common goal. But the relations in the rayon will not become such, in and of themselves. They must be created."

And there were no doubts that this is so when other association council members -- the managers of the related organizations -- began to speak.

V. Dukin, chairman of Raysel'khoztekhnika, came to the podium. Among other things, at the constituent meeting he had been elected deputy chairman of the RAPO council. The assumption had been justly made that, by that act, it would be possible immediately to tie in such an important related organization with the common interest of the vegetable husbandrymen.

But from V. Dukin's first words it became obvious that he did not yet see himself in the role of the deputy chairman of the council. He spoke as a representative of an independent department. He had been invited to give a report. All right, then: the annual plan had been fulfilled, a profit had been received, and new equipment valued at more than 800,000 rubles had been delivered. They were preparing for the spring, they were manufacturing a wide-grab cultivator. . .

Then someone in the hall, unable to restrain himself, said, "You're taking too long!"

After that emotional remark, the questions came back, so to speak, to the subject at hand.

"Viktor Ivanovich, we would be more interested in knowing by how much you have reduced the cost of repairing a tractor and how its operating time after the repair has been changed."

"The brigade-contract system is being introduced in our rayon now. It's a complicated situation. What role do you assign to yourself in this?"

But the deputy chairman of the RAPO council was forced to admit that, as yet, no one had studied those questions at Sel'khoztekhnika.

"In our oblast, the rayon has come forward as the initiator of the exemplary preparation of the equipment for the spring. It's an absolute disgrace that the combines haven't been repaired yet. We tired of hearing assurances that 'it will be taken care of,' and then having it put off until later."

V. Dukin gave his assurance that the equipment would be ready very soon.

Taking into consideration the experience of the speaker who preceded him, Raysel'-khozkhimiya chairman Yu. Chakhov refrained from giving a report on his own achievements. He undertook an attempt to give some kind of explanation for the shortcomings in the operation of his subdivision, which had been previously

mentioned. In particular he tried to explain the reasons for the poor work in applying limestone and gypsum on the land. But it turned out that someone was to blame for all of this, but not just Raysel'khozkhimiya. It is very bad, for example, that Raysel'khozkhimiya does not have its own railroad siding, because if it did the limestone could have been delivered to the rayon much more simply.

"For four years the question about the siding has been on the siding!" he was reminded. "Four years!"

First Secretary of the rayon committee, S. Ul'yasin explained right then to Yu. Chakhov that the chairman of Raysel'khozkhimiya is a member of the RAPO council with all the, so to speak, executive powers and responsibility.

There were also, of course, more businesslike statements by representatives of related organizations -- I. Belousov, chief of the interfarm PMK [mobile motorized column]; and V. Shtan'ko, director of a dairy plant.

I. Belousov, for example, said, "We were delighted by the creation of the RAPO. One loss in the rayon -- that's what we need. For many years we built hog-raising *proms* [production offices], livestock *proms*, and other *proms* and trusts. The large number of customers greatly hindered the designing. It took a very long time to coordinate the construction plan, and for that reason the financing was opened up for us late. Now it is possible to overcome all this red tape, and that will help to resolve one of the sorest problems -- the reduction of the volume of uncompleted construction."

But even the statements by I. Belousov and V. Shtan'ko sounded notes of departmental interest. Their minor "scratches" and problems were offered up as something that was exceptionally important and without any kind of tie-in with the common interests of the association or with the final results on the fields and animal farms.

For example, V. Shtan'ko, attempting to explain why there was a holdup in the rates of centralized shipment of milk from the farms, first complained about the shortage of milk trucks, and then said that, in general, the transportation for the dairy plant was a burden and it would be a good idea to transfer it somewhere else for service. In other words, let the RAPO resolve it.

In general, one could pose the question that way. It may be that it actually makes sense for Sel'khoztekhnika to look after the specialized transportation. But contradictory statements were made, and it turned out that, so far, no one at RAPO has even thought about the mechanism for making time-responsive decisions.

All right, then, it may be that the problem with transportation cannot be resolved immediately. But it must be resolved. And who will resolve it? As yet, there is no apparatus, as such, for the agroindustrial association. The picture here is obviously incomplete. The oblast association, through RSFSR Minsel'khoz, has been informed of the overall size of the apparatus. The oblast, in turn, has "dropped" the size down to the rayons. And that is all. The structure of the apparatus is not clear. The rayons do not yet have any clear idea concerning many of the organizational questions. For example, the methodology of creating the association's funds, and the amounts of deductions to be paid into them. True, it is known that

the trusts, other than Ptitseprom, are to be eliminated and they will be represented in the associations in the form of departments. But what kind of departments? With what rights and obligations? In Zhukovo, for example, no one knows the answer to these questions.

And here is something that is curious: the trusts are to be eliminated, but everyone there is still going to work and, as I was told in Kaluga by well-informed sources, "there's no panic in the ranks," and no one is making any special effort to go from the oblast to the rayons, much less to the farms. Most people are somehow convinced that, both with the "reeducation" and with the "elimination," an agricultural specialist will always find a place on the asphalt.

During the session in Zhukovo and in the conversations after it, it became clear that, unfortunately, even the members of the RAPO council have been insufficiently informed about their rights and obligations, which have been precisely and clearly stated in the Standard Statute.

The economic managers have been speaking again about a painful subject, saying, "Give us volumes of production and sale of output, instead of dictating to us the structure of sowings from above." No, even such a person as M. Volkonskiy, a very experienced and time-tested manager, who had transformed a "reclining" farm into a state pedigree livestock plant, is still not trusted with the responsibility of planning his own crop rotations. The construction workers in Kaluga are told what to build on what farms. Yet they request -- and the rayon supports them -- that they be informed only of the necessary financial limits.

Inertia? Yes! But it is precisely this kind of inertia that the May and November Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee call upon us to combat decisively and with high principles. It is for this purpose that the new agencies of administration were created. And everything must begin with the rayon.

But about whom do you complain -- the members of the council of the agroindustrial association to which the entire fulness of economic authority and initiative in the rayon belongs? About ourselves, it turns out! . . . Who now is preventing you, the council, from resolving the question of the optimal structure of the sowings on each individual farm. It's your authority -- so you decide it.

Nevertheless there are concrete questions which cannot be put aside. The rayon poses the task this year of accepting all the output of vegetable husbandry locally, if not out on the field itself. And this makes it necessary right now to think a bit about the table of organization for laboratory assistants and acceptance agents who would be able promptly to make the analyses and to fill out the documentation. Isn't this an important job for RAPO? But no one has engaged in it yet, and the task has been imposed only on the inspectorate for purchases and the quality of agricultural output. But the inspectorate is looking for a reason for not particularly burdening itself. Although its manager, P. Kopybenkov is also a member of the RAPO council.

It would seem that the association should move more quickly to recognize itself as an association and to recognize that its council is the boss in the rayon's affairs.

Yes, the first session of the RAPO council in Zhukovo proceeded not too smoothly, but nevertheless in an interesting manner. And it was instructive. In any case, it showed with all clarity that time will not wait, it gives no opportunities to shillyshally, but it issues the call: let's get going!

And yet sessions such as this (the first after the organizational sessions) have so far been held in only four rayons. But there are 23 rayons in the oblast. Alas, the RAPO's here have not yet been beginning their work too energetically.

5075

CSO: 1800/693

NATIONAL

MEETINGS-MANIA IMPEDES PRODUCTION

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by IZVESTIYA correspondent Zh. Mindubayev: "Sit-Around Gatherings, or Why the Habit of Holding Numerous Conferences Persists"]

[Excerpts] I want to emphasize that I have listed here only the so-called non-production conferences and sessions which, incidentally, have been banned during work time. But nevertheless they are held. And in addition to them, the association holds dozens more, if not hundreds more, conferences of various kinds -- conferences for the chief specialists, for the deputy directors, for the most general purpose. Conferences are held starting in the morning or after the lunch break, according to plan or without a plan, and there are long ones or slightly shorter ones. But in any case they involve hundreds of people who are kept from performing their immediate duties. They represent thousands of work shifts that are expended for the purpose of sitting around idly. They represent abandoned machine tools, unproduced output, and interruptions in work.

And this kind of "speechifying" work style has become firmly entrenched at many enterprises, institutions, and the most varied organizations. On the day when chief engineer V. Sklyarov was completely unable to engage in the affairs of his enterprise, many of his associates from other enterprises and their organizations and institutions were continuously summoned to various administrative echelons. For example, all day, continuously, from morning to evening, the directors, secretaries of party organizations, and representatives of the people's control were summoned from all the enterprises in Zasiyazhskiy Rayon to the rayon executive committee -- the purpose was to give them instructions with regard to the forthcoming re-elections of the people's controllers. One "troika" would leave the office on the second floor of the rayon executive committee, and another would go in. Why couldn't that instruction have been given after the work day and at just one time for everyone? That question did not get any reply.

Who hasn't felt the negative consequences of the well-established procedure according to which various kinds of meetings are organized by just about anyone and whenever they want one? "Literally just a couple of days ago we received a strict instruction -- at 1500 hours we were to be at a conference-seminar dealing with the intensification of atheistic propaganda. It was conducted at the rayon executive committee," G. Kazakov, worker at the Cheboksary Electrical

Apparatus Plant tell us. "How could we fail to go? They called us in -- about 50 lecturers on atheism -- from various enterprises in Leninskiy Rayon, Cheboksary. We listened to two lectures during work time. It is easy to compute how much time was spent. Many people were puzzled: are we really to believe, they asked, that these lectures couldn't have been given for us at another hour?

Many people ask that question. Construction workers from Cheboksary write that, for months, they have been unable to meet with the management of Construction Trust No. 5. And that is not surprising: its administrators are either out somewhere speaking at various sessions, or conducting sessions themselves. On 20 January, for example, the deputy managers of the trust and two dozen more workers were told to report to report to the Kalininskiy Rayon executive committee by 1500 hours. On 27 January the manager took off in the middle of the day to attend a routine conference at the oblast level. And that's how it is constantly.

And now we have a communique about the speechifying boom at Novocheboksarsk. A city-wide conference of the DOSAAF [All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force, and Navy of the USSR] was held there for the purpose of hearing reports and holding elections. The conference was begun at the peak of the work day -- at 1500 hours. At least 150 persons were prevented from performing their work. What did that cost the state? And here is another incident: city newspaper editor V. Molodtsov justifiably complains that the trade-union meetings at the oblast printing office are held, as a rule, during work time. "The typesetters and composers attend meetings, and the work remains undone."

As early as the first years of the Soviet authority, Vladimir Mayakovskiy wrote the poem "Professional Conferees," which was published in IZVESTIYA and which V. I. Lenin liked very much. How accurately the poet revealed the entire vacuous harmfulness of the speechifying and verbal quibbling!

Several years have passed since then. But it sometimes seems that, no, many of today's workers do not heed the poetic word or even commonsense. And they continue and continue to hold meetings, and to hold more meetings. and then more of them. They act as if those pertinent satirical words had been written about other people.

Well, all right, then, that's poetry, and verse. But there also exist, in addition to the accusatory lines of poetry dealing with endless conferences, clear-cut instructions. For example, the rules that govern routine operating conditions at enterprises, rules that directly and unambiguously prohibit the expenditure of work time for the holding of meetings. In addition, directive-type party instructions on this score also exist. Take, for example, the bureau of the Ul'yanovsk Oblast Party Committee, which banned the calling of enterprise managers anywhere until 1600 hours, except for emergency situations. The decision, it must be said, is an extremely intelligent one.

But for people who like to engage in verbal gymnastics at meetings, an order is not a ukase. Sometimes one gets the impression that the managers in a few places seem, as it were, to be specially looking for a reason to "confer." For example, in the same Zasviyazhskiy Rayon in Ul'yanovsk, in December 1982, practically the entire rayon leadership attended two conference on the subject of . . . how to

set up the New Year's tree [Christmas tree]. Another "complicated" question was discussed here by a large number of people: how the repair of the most ordinary Ryabinka food store was proceeding. It is as though it was impossible to analyze those "problems," so to speak, on the site and in a working procedure.

"Apparently that kind of stereotype for activity has developed," says T. Koroleva, secretary of the Zasiyazhskiy Rayon executive committee. "We take people away from their basic work sometimes without any special need. In turn, we are constantly being 'tugged at.' For example, the chairman of our rayon executive committee was told to report to various meetings, for one month alone, more than 30 times. . ."

Of course, in business life, in the system of administration, one cannot completely do away with conferences, meetings, and similar meetings. There arises the need to discuss and approve plans collectively. It is necessary to determine the line, the course of action, to consider jointly some complicated problem. There are, of course, emergency situations and accidents. Yes, there are plenty of reasons for a joint, collective discussion!

But, of course, it is still necessary to determine accurately and strictly the need or lack of need for collective meetings, their time, and their duration. It is a well-known fact that F. E. Dzerzhinskiy frequently carried out the discussion of extremely complicated and important problems without inviting the participants in the meeting to sit down. And one can easily understand why: at such meetings, whether he wants to or not, every participant will express himself briefly, precisely, and to the point, because time actually will not wait. But how do some of our meetings sin? This is the opinion of many persons: "They call us for half an hour, and we sit there half a day," plant director B. Ural'tsev says. "You would think that the person invited to attend a conference, say, on improving a housing area should be not the chief, but his deputy for everyday services. And yet they invariably call the 'first person.' It's more reliable that way," chief of the Oblgaz Administration, G. Makotseba complains. "They always indicate the hour at which one should show up, but they never tell us when the meeting will end," Yu. Lakayev, deputy chief of the home-building combine, says. "Why is everyone told to arrive all together, as though it's impossible to invite everyone separately at the time when he is needed at that meeting? And another thing: why, in our Age of Technology, is it impossible to make it a mandatory rule to conduct most of the conferences with the use of conference calls?" plant director P. Irbetkin asks.

Putting it more succinctly: our meetings are numerous and verbose, are frequently empty of meaning, are sometimes called without any need for them, arbitrarily, in accordance with the principle "If I want one, I'll call one." Frequently no one knows why he was asked to attend, since the telephonogram bears the mysterious notation: "Question -- to be asked on the spot."

What can one say? In the final analysis, it is possible that truly important questions may indeed arise "on the spot." But still it is necessary first of all for people to be on the spot during work time. That spot, however, should be their work site, rather than on the chairs that have been worn down to a fine gloss by people sitting in them for long periods of time in the innumerable meeting halls.

'VULGAR ANECDOTES' CONCERNING SOVIET HEROES RESULT OF WEAK PROPAGANDA WORK

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by V. Shutkevich, assistant editor of KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA's Propaganda Department: "Where the Thistle Grows"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface/

[Text/ "In a Whisper from a Corner"--that was the title given to a reader's letter and the commentary on it which were published in KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA on 15 October of this year. It contained a discussion on the results of thoughtless guffawing, of repeating at times the various types of gossip and vulgar anecdotes about our country which are disseminated by hostile "radio voices." In particular, it traced the story of the moral decline of the not-unknown Ye. Rubin, who, in the past, was a sports journalist, and who is now employed in the West as the editor of a dyed-in-the-wool, miserable little, anti-Soviet newspaper.

The publication evoked a broad response from our readers. The reaction of the overwhelming majority of the letter-writers was the same: the creation and dissemination of such "tales" is incommensurate with the lofty vocation of Soviet man and our socialist morality. At the same time, the readers ponder the reasons for the vitality of this phenomenon; they think about what the Komsomol organizations and each of us can and should do to oppose it.

"It was with great satisfaction that I read the article 'In a Whisper from a Corner' in KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA," writes /T. Ivanova/ from Khar'kov. "I myself have long felt like writing about the anecdotes which circulate among persons who do not have anything like a soul, for whom nothing is holy, who do not respect either themselves or their own past. One time, two years ago, my sixth-grade grandson arrived home from school and, while eating his snack, began telling me some utterly witless tale about Chapayev. I shouted at him right away, but then I thought--of course, it would be best to explain to him, first of all, why this name is so dear to us. And so I brought out a letter from my own brother, who had gone to the front after finishing the 10th grade; there he joined the Komsomol, and, after graduating from radio school, he joined the famous Chapayev Division. He perished in the liberation of the Ukraine.... I told my grandson everything which I remembered about my brother and gave him the letter to read. And, you know, in my opinion, this had a much greater effect on him than the strictest shouting."

Yes, respect for the past is not engendered simply by itself. In order to love the past of one's own country, of one's own people, it is necessary, first of all, to know it. But even this is only half the matter. Here is what the ninth-grade girl /V. Zaytseva/ writes from Nakhodka: "There are quite a few persons who tell vulgar anecdotes these days. And not simply vulgar but affecting and demeaning our Soviet morality, our Motherland, our heroes, from whom we, the youth, must take our example. In our grade such anecdotes can be heard even from those who are part of the activist group. And if you try to stop them, you hear the following answer: 'Again you're butting in with your morality....' Civic infantilism, ideological immaturity, political naivete--such concepts do not exist for them, this is too 'intellectual and complicated.' The 'ideological struggle? What kind of struggle is that...?' Everything of this nature is subjected to a witless ridicule. For the time being a great deal is decided for us by adults, but time will pass, and we will take our places in the working system of the generations. Will those who have no convictions of their own be able to defend them? Why is it that for some of my peers everything which happened in the past seems somehow infinitely remote, not having the slightest relations to what is happening today? I often think about this...."

And indeed--why is it? Of course, the boys and girls about whom Viktoriya Zaytseva is writing have probably read the same books that she has, seen the same movies, and also received "fives" on their history lessons. However, history has remained for them a boring book, having closed which they can immediately start laughing to their heart's content over what they have read. Why? Perhaps because they have failed to discern in it the bright source of the present day, they have not felt its singeing wind in the great breathing of our epoch, and could it be that they have not experienced in their hearts the grief of its losses and the joy of its victories? "It has long been known that a truth is assimilated when it is experienced and not simply taught," noted the Accountability Report of the CPSU CC to the 26th Party Congress. "And the Komsomol ought to arrange the study of Marxist-Leninist theory so that it may be organically merged with the practical affairs of the Komsomol members, with their own lives."

The words of an old comrade, an eyewitness and participant in great events means a great deal for young fellows and girls. Here is what our reader from Rostov-on-Don /A. Konovalov/ tells us: "There was a memorable meeting between the youth of the Kazansk Stanitsa and a participant in the Civil War, a member of the CPSU since 1919, Petr Ivanovich Dergachev, which was held in the House of Culture. This veteran shared his memories about the heroic events which he had had the good fortune to participate in, and he wished those sitting in the hall to worthily continue passing on the relay-baton of the generations. 'A good replacement for us is growing up,' continued Petr Ivanovich. 'Nevertheless, I cannot remain silent about the fact that at times young persons are encountered among you with gaps in their political self-awareness. A while ago I was walking through our park past a group of lads. I am not fond of listening in on other people's conversations, but here a burst of laughter and the obscene lines of an anecdote caused me to listen involuntarily. I was a front-line soldier and also fought with sabres against the Whites. And I'm telling you: I won't put up with any slanderous gossip about those heroic times!' His words touched the Komsomol members to the quick. And although

the respected stanitsa member did not name the names of those who are fond of such 'anecdotes', a conversation with them later, nevertheless, did take place. And it did have an effect. Not only because it was conducted by members of the Komsomol operational detachment, but mainly because the lads felt condemned on all sides."

At the same time, the letter-writers cite a considerable number of examples where the educational activities undertaken by the Komsomol committees are conducted in a stereotyped manner, where they fail to touch upon the acute, burning problems which are disturbing the youth. "I agree with the authors of the article: a vulgar anecdote is indeed a thistle," writes /V. Khachunov/ from Ussuriysk. "Let's remember, however, that a thistle, as a rule, grows up on abandoned, poorly cultivated soil."

"Where do vulgar anecdotes and slanderous gossip come from?" ponders another reader. "Yes, our foes abroad do not miss any chance to provide aid in slandering the socialist system and casting a shadow on our country. But let's acknowledge frankly that their vitality is partly the result of our own shortcomings, our inability to talk honorably and directly about the causes of our difficulties. The party has assigned Komsomol leaders to have direct, extremely sincere talks with the youth, without cutting any sharp corners, and without belittling the problems which are encountered at times in life. Unfortunately, however, it is far from always that they know how to conduct them. There where the propagandist has not mastered convincing facts and arguments rumors, falsehoods, and slanderous gossip arise from a lack of clarity and from idle talk."

Some writers also draw our attention to the fact that the "hero" of an anecdote is, at times, an often-used figure, an ultimate propagandistic cliché, turned inside out. "Don't mention the same sacred names in vain--and they will not be parodied," writes /I. Khomyakina/, a reader from Rostov, addressing herself to the Komsomol agitators and propagandists. "To struggle decisively against clichés, verbal twaddle, multiple and mechanical repetition of general truisms--all this is required from us by the well-known decree of the CPSU CC, 'On Further Improving Ideological, Political-Educational Work.'"

"Our opponents are attempting to use anecdotes in order to bring shame on our system, our affairs, our heroes. The label 'Made in...' is clearly to be read on their 'creations,' and they are counting on the present-day philistines," writes the miner /I. Nikolenko/ from Chervonopartizansk, Voroshilovgrad Oblast. "In addition to gold, carpets, crystal, they, of course, need to show off, to raise their own prestige among others like them, to mask their own limited intellectual quality by means of anecdotes. In this case, the philistine desire to raise himself to the hero's level is understandable--the philistine is simply not capable of doing this--but rather to demean him."

"The creators of such anecdotes do not even count so much on philistines as much as on our young people, because they know that it is precisely to the latter that the future belongs. They act in accordance with the following principle: a drop of water wears away a stone, whereas a drop of poison does so even more."

"All of us must wage a struggle against the whisperers, and we must do this consistently, decisively, and aggressively. Not only in meetings but also in daily life every Komsomol member must show himself to be a politically mature individual, not to be shy about rebuffing cynics and slanderers. Of course, this is a matter of defending that which is most holy in our society." It is with these words from /D. Savel'yev/, a former regimental Komsomol organizer and CPSU member since 1944, now living in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, that we would like to conclude today's survey.

2384

CSO: 1800/638

NATIONAL

SOVIET ACADEMICIAN VIEWS AGRICULTURE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 83 p 2

[Interview by PRAVDA correspondent A. Artsibashev with Academician T. S. Mal'tsev:
"I Believe in the Lavish Ear of Grain: Being the Boss on the Land"]

[Text] Thoughts on grain, the land, the thrifty attitude toward it, and rural deeds and concerns are shared in a discussion between a PRAVDA correspondent and Twice Hero of Socialist Labor, field expert at the Zavety Lenina Kolkhoz, Kurgan Oblast, Honored Academician of VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin], T. S. Mal'tsev.

"The discussion that PRAVDA began on its pages," Terentiy Semenovitch commented, "became critical a long time ago. The land needs a boss, and a boss who is devoted. Our country's economic might is growing. From year to year the village is becoming stronger. For a long time we have been accustomed to 'juggling' astronomical figures, whether the discussion be about petroleum production, the smelting of steel, or the harvesting of grain. Ever since we were in school, we have known that the fields and forests are endless. And yet we do not really have too much land. As far as we know, the amount of arable land is approximately 230 million hectares -- that's less than a hectare per person. And we are not taking proper care of our forests either.

"But life does not stand still. The population grows, and there is also an increase in the need for food supplies. In the 12th Five-Year Plan the planned annual production will be an average of 250-255 million tons of grain, and the average harvest yield will be increased to 21-22 quintals. It will not be simple to do this if one considers that the amount of land in our country that has been lavishly enriched by nature is limited. A large amount of the grain crops are grown in the arid zone. And in places where moisture does exist, sometimes there is not enough heat. Consequently, you cannot produce a lot there without work and worry, without love for the land. It is necessary, first of all, for our arable land to be in strong, reliable hands. At the present time the brigade-contract system is being introduced. And that's a correct thing. If you have done the plowing and the sowing, then you can answer for what you have grown and what you have handed over to the state. The payment is for the final result. There should be no depersonalization of the field. At one time the kolkhoz members entrusted their land to me, and I treasure that trust and attempt to justify it.

Our kolkhoz is 53 years old now. During the time of its existence we have never been without grain. Even during the years of severe droughts. We managed to prove that, even under the conditions of Siberia, it is possible to have rather good harvests if the vegetable husbandry is carried out knowledgeably and at a high level of efficiency. Our climate, of course, is difficult and unpredictable, but that is what makes it possible for you to find out more quickly whether you're a good boss or a bad one. If it easier to produce 20-25 quintals of grain per hectare with good weather than to produce 10-12 in an absolute drought. When the conditions are favorable, it may happen that even a vegetable husbandryman who is not too efficient may have a good grain harvest. However, I scarcely think that he will succeed if the rains don't come. Wherever people have to keep a constant watch on their fields, they always know how to fill their granaries."

[Question] Last year was a complicated one in the trans-Urals. What results did your kolkhoz end the year?

[Answer] We produced roughly 30.7 quintals of grain, but, speaking frankly, it could have been better. The crops started to dry up. We were pleased to see the rye growing well, but then the hail interfered. It also knocked down the legume crops partially. For many of our neighbors, the grain crops yielded only half as much per hectare. It seems to me that, in any locality, it would not be amiss to locate the farms with regularly high harvests and to study their experience. In order to have grain always, it is necessary to know how to foresee a lot of things. Why are our indicators higher? Because, throughout the history of the kolkhoz, we have conducted the field management in accordance with a definite system. We take care of the land. We cultivate it with a consideration of our local conditions. Well-prepared fallow land is always the basis of the harvests. Without fallow land, there would be no hopes of getting a good grain harvest in Siberia.

[Question] Large opportunities are being created to increase the fertility of the soil. During the current year alone, approximately 47 billion rubles of capital investments are being channeled into the development of the country's agroindustrial complex as a whole, as well as a large amount of equipment, fertilizers. . .

[Answer] It is, of course, important to have a sufficient amount of fertilizers and production machinery, but without the life, self-interested participation of main in grain-growing, I scarcely think that you will achieve any success. Now, for example, it has become possible to add more mineral fertilizers to the land. So what happens? In a few places, people have begun to devote less attention to agrotechnology, think that the fertilizers will replace it. That's incorrect. On some farms the norms for expenditure of nitrogen and phosphorus per hectare have risen, but the harvest yields, essentially speaking, have remained unchanged. Why? Because the sowings are getting overgrown. The dressings should be applied to clean fields. The nutrients should not be given to the weeds, but to the plants that you are cultivating.

I'd like to touch upon technology. Machines need maintenance and the correct operation. If you've bought a tractor, a combine, or a truck, you should try as quickly as possible to repay, with interest, the funds that have been expended. But how can you manage to do this if the machine operates on only one shift, or in

some places, even a half-shift? In some places people have got out of the habit of computing the expenditures. And also out of the habit of working at full tension. Are we really supposed to think that a good farmer would go to sleep if his horse hadn't been fed? Never. The cart, the sleigh, the plow, the harrow -- everything was in good working condition. But now the tractor operator is too lazy even to look at the motor another time. If the tractor goes out of operation, it's nothing for him to worry about. It is necessary to increase discipline and responsibility.

A few people have consciences which, one might say, are asleep. The thing that is in first place is the personal, the mercenary. Some people don't even move their hand, and yet they think that they ought to be paid. Of course there are also a large number of people in rural areas who are working conscientiously, with a spark of enthusiasm. Any job that they undertake succeeds. That spark should be supported. But even for those people who lack that spark, it can be "ignited." It's necessary to help those people, to teach them.

[Question] The villages are getting a larger and larger number of trained people. What do you think, for example, about young specialists?

[Answer] I would guess that there's a large number of scientists, but there's a shortage of good bosses. Nowadays some people try to live like they do in the city, to work from such an hour to such an hour. It's possible to meet an agronomist more frequently in the office nowadays than on the field. Incidentally, I never even had my own desk at the board of governors.

At the present time there is a large number of temporary residents in rural areas. What can a zootechnician do, if he has arrived at a farm for only two or three years? He's an infrequent guest at the animal farms, he doesn't know the herd, and he doesn't worry about the fodders. Putting it bluntly, there's little benefit from that kind of specialist, and that also applies to the temporary agronomists, veterinarians, and mechanics. It is even worse if the ordinary kolkhoz members are temporary people on the land, and in a few places that's what the situation is coming to. So it's necessary to sound the alarm and improve the situation. The party has taken steps to assign personnel permanently in rural areas and to increase their psychological and material self-interestedness in the work. I think that this will prove to be very beneficial. Without a real boss, the land is an orphan.

Agricultural life should be a bit closer to the field, to production, and to life in general. It is here than the scientists can find the most beneficial, most vitally important topics. These include topics for dissertations, if there is a need for them. The grain-growers are especially excited today by questions of improving seed selection, seed management, the development of zonal systems of vegetable husbandry for protecting the soil, and the improvement of the organization of labor.

Because what is, for example, a good variety of wheat? It is a sharp increase in the harvest yield. Unfortunately, for the time being only a few highly productive varieties are being developed, although there is a sufficient number of scientific institutions that have been called upon to engage in this. And they also exist

beyond the Urals. But they are not always operating successfully. In Siberia, for example, the advice that is frequently given is to sow European wheat, but are we really to believe that in Siberia it will yield the same lavish ear? Of course not. Every natural-economic zone must have its own varieties, which are best adapted to the local conditions. And there should be no less than two or three.

[Question] The intensification of agricultural production presupposes also the active struggle against losses of output.

[Answer] Growing a good harvest is, obviously, the main thing. It is no less important to harvest the grain from the ears, to take it away, and to avoid losses. A grain of wheat is small, and it can leak out through any hole. Unfortunately, there is a tremendous number of such holes. Frequently the rye or wheat is threshed, and a week or two later, there is a green carpet at that same place. At least two or three quintals of grain is left on each hectare: that's more than was sown. Yes, and agricultural technology, putting it mildly, is calculated to include losses. One hears many complaints from the mechanizers. There have also been a large number of discussions on this score in the press also. But we still do not have improved combines that could reduce the losses, especially when there are good harvest.

The village cannot move ahead without new, highly productive machines. And so, in the Food Program, the questions of reinforcing the material-technical base in the rural areas are given special importance. So isn't it time for the machine-builders, designers, and everyone who is responsible for them, to stop talking and start doing something? True, last autumn a Don-1500 combine was tested on the fields of our kolkhoz. I must say that it had fewer losses. Without a doubt, it is better than the Niva, but the Don-1500 also requires the improvement of a number of assemblies.

It's a pity that we still do not have any self-propelled reapers with a changeable width of swath. Such a complicated machine as a combine should not be used in mowing. It costs too much. A lot of grain is lost on the roads and during storage in elevators.

[Question] The final wharf for grain is your table and mine. . .

[Answer] Yes. Its fate is not only in the hands of the vegetable husbandrymen. Bread costs only pennies in the store, but that does not mean that it can be squandered. It sorely grieves me to see pieces of bread on the floor, or under foot. A large number of rolls are fed to livestock or thrown out in the garbage. Has everyone thought about how much labor went into making them, how many people sweated to make those rolls? Personally I am always grieved when I see bread being wasted. It wouldn't do any harm if everything thought just a little bit about this, especially the young people. If they would get to know, so to speak, the moral value of bread. . .

[Question] In order for us to have more of it, it is necessary to reinforce the villages, and also to encourage the personal plots. In a word, to resolve the social tasks as a single complex.

[Answer] A person needs a lot before he can set down roots firmly into the land. But first of all he has to set up a support system. Without that, I feel that there is no real boss on the kolkhoz or sovkhoz field. However, it's no simple matter nowadays to build a house in the village. There is an acute shortage of materials and construction foremen. The farms themselves build apartments, but there are not enough of them. It would be a good thing if more state organizations were involved in this. The milkmaids, livestock workers, and mechanizers do not have any time to spare. It's necessary to help them. Livestock maintained by each individual household is a special topic of discussion. Every family used to have livestock and poultry. I myself kept a cow all my life. Now I'm not as strong as I used to be, so all we have left is the chickens. Many kolkhoz members recently have begun to rely more on store-bought meat. At one time it was not encouraged to have one's own personal plot. And so it was allowed to languish. In our Mal'tsev village Soviet, for example, there are about 500 households, but only one-third of them have cows, even though the kolkhoz sells calves and has a liberal policy about letting people cut hay.

At one time the Shadrinsk geese used to be famous throughout the world. An unpretentious breed. Then what happened? The bird is almost extinct. And what about horses? Not many of them are left on the kolkhoz. When the time comes to plow up a vegetable garden on the personal plots, there will be a long line of people waiting to use them. You also need a horse to haul the hay, manure, and firewood, especially when the roads become impassible because of spring rains and the equipment cannot be used. A horse does not need any fuel, and the expenses to maintain it are not so great. The fate of the village's economy, of course, is decided by technology, but is a horse really that much of a hindrance there? The number of head of horses, one would think, should be restored, and that means that one should think a bit about increasing the production of articles for horse-drawn vehicles and harness articles.

[Question] The personal farm to a certain degree also helps to educate children to be work-oriented people.

[Answer] Sometimes certain parents protect their children from working, not suspecting that this teaches the children from an early age to be idle and lazy, and teaches them a disdain for work. During the summer the poor individuals pace back and forth for days on end, not knowing where to apply their efforts. When was it ever like this in the country? People earned their rest. Your mother wouldn't let you go down to the stream to go fishing until you had weeded the garden and watered the plants. Starting at an early age, small children helped to herd the livestock and to dry the hay in the meadows. Everyone had a job to do. Education is a complicated process. It is not a pipe to which the child being educated dances, but, rather, it is a many-voiced chorus. We are all responsible for the upcoming generation, and all of us must start with the future grain-growers at an early age and instill in them a love of labor.

[Question] Terentiy Semenovich, when you're at home, you usually wear a Russian peasant blouse. That's something that is hard to get people to make at a tailor shop nowadays.

[Answer] In the trans-Urals villages, people everywhere used to wear the Russian peasant blouse. Ones for holiday wear were sometimes decorated also with

embroidery. The blouses were made at home, out of linen. The work clothing for the rural worker is a question that is anything but a minor one. Ordinary underwear does not stay on the shelves in stores. There are interruptions in the supply of padded jerseys, rubber boots, and coveralls. It's difficult for women to buy a calico kerchief, or are they supposed to work under the sun in synthetic? Frequently we adjust our fashions to those of the city. That is not completely right. It is necessary to take into consideration the peculiarities of the village, to educate people to have good taste, but not to pile up the store shelves with just any kind of commodity.

In addition, in clothing I value the national traditions too. National feeling is by no means popularization. It is in people's hearts. Someone who does not forget that is our village seamstress Mariya Petrovna Pribytkova, from whom I order my Russian peasant blouses.

[Question] The group of problems linked with the life of the modern village is rather broad. Does resolving them mean that people must think about tomorrow's harvests?

[Answer] Without a clear understanding of what you want and what you are striving for, things will never get moving. There was an incident like that in my life. Late in the 1920's the savings banks accepted deposits "for a bicycle." I deposited small amounts of money and after a certain period of time I bought my bicycle. But I just could not learn how to ride it. In order to keep from falling, I kept looking under the front wheel and, naturally, I would never have enough time to avoid riding into holes. . . I remember that at that time people would suggest to me, "If you keep looking under the wheel, you're going to keep falling. When you're riding, you have to look ahead." And that's absolutely right. I began to do that, and I began riding more quickly and more confidently.

In any job, especially grain-growing, it is necessary to look ahead. So that the harvests won't make you fall. We have rather tight, rigid limits for obtaining them. We have to do the job efficiently, intelligently. Then the results will be better and the ears of grain will be more lavish.

5075

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NATIONAL

RSFSR CULTURE MINISTER DISCUSSES SOCIOCULTURAL PROBLEMS IN RURAL AREAS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by RSFSR Minister of Culture Yu. Melent'yev: "Grain and a Song: Rural Culture -- Experience, Problems"]

[Text] Since ancient times, people have shown great respect for those who work on the land -- plowing, sowing, and growing grain. That respect is firmly established in the folk sayings, "Grain is the head of everything," and "If there is grain, there will also be a song."

I recall discussions with such experts of land and man as the respected academician at VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin] T. Mal'tsev, veteran of the kolkhoz movement P. Malinina, and director of a rice sovkhoz in the Kuban', A. Maystrenko, and with the astute and dynamic manager of the Sovetskaya Belorussiya Kolkhoz, V. Bedulya. Speaking about love for the land, the thorough knowledge of their job, and the role of science and advanced experience in the development of the farms, they invariably emphasized the importance of culture in the consolidation of the collective. And that is always aided by a club, a library, and friendship with writers, artists, and performers.

Large grain and a heart-felt song, figuratively speaking, walk side by side. Last autumn the State Republic Russian Folk Ensemble, "Rossiya" [Russia], visited the villages of the Nonchernozem Zone. These were not ordinary guest performances, but one of the first responses made by the masters of culture to our party's summons to join in the fulfillment of the Food Program. "The elevated, holiday atmosphere of the meetings brought with them a new influx of efforts, the desire to work even more, even better," the artistic director of the ensemble, USSR Folk Artist and Lenin Prize Winner L. Zykin remarked after the trip. Those ideas and feelings are shared by the entire detachment of 6000 workers in culture and art in Soviet Russia.

The questions of raising the cultural level, of developing the spiritual potential of the Soviet rural areas, are being considered today among the important problems of the socioeconomic development of the village. A lot has already been done to improve the cultural services provided to the public of the RSFSR. More than 67,000 clubs and approximately 42,000 mass libraries are in operation in rural localities. Almost 300,000 village children are attending children's musical and

artistic schools. There has been an end to the centralization of libraries, which has freed some of the personnel from technical cares. Now the librarians can devote more attention to working with people. Useful experience has been accumulated in the centralized club systems.

In our better clubs, libraries, and rural cultural complexes, as a rule, everything has its own time and place. The activities include social-political readings, motion-picture and lecture series, literary debates, very interesting classes at people's universities, meetings dealing with specific interests, holiday evenings, and discotheques for young people.

The main idea of the search for new forms of work and methods of administering the cultural construction can be summarized as guaranteeing the entity of the labor, political, and moral-esthetic education by all the interested organizations and institutions irrespective of the department to which they belong. This is precisely the orientation that we are given by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Among the innovations in the organization of the job at hand which have also entered the life of the rural areas after the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are the comprehensive special-purpose social-cultural programs. They are drawn up on the farms and in the rayons themselves for the period until the end of the five-year plan or until 1990 and they pose the task of coordinating the work of the rural cultural-educational institutions and the party, trade-union, and Komsomol committees, the branches of the Znaniye [Knowledge] Society, the sports organizations, and the administrators of the farms. Practical life shows us that, by uniting the efforts of all the interested parties, one achieves in the outlying areas an increase in the effectiveness of the ideological work. And that increase is in the main areas -- the educating of the high moral qualities of the rural workers, of a spirit of discipline, thriftiness, an owner's attitude toward the job at hand, love and respect for labor and one's part of the country.

The comprehensive plans that are developed in the autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts constitute the basis for the plan for cultural construction in the rural areas until 1990 and for the long-term period until 2000 on the scale of the entire republic. They will unite the efforts of all the organizations that are part of the interdepartmental council on cultural-educational work, and the efforts of the creative unions, concert organizations, theaters, and higher educational institutions in art and culture.

During the present year we plan to conduct, jointly with the All-Russian Theatrical Society the Theaters to the Village festival. We think that in the course of that festival there will be an expansion of the network of permanent rural branches of the theaters. A major contribution to the cultural services provided to the rural workers will be made by the oblast philharmonic orchestras and the concert organizations of Moscow and Leningrad.

In the republic's cultural life an important role is played by creative folk art, in which the residents of the city and the countryside themselves act as the creators of spiritual values. Major successes have been achieved today by many amateur collectives. Groups that are famous far beyond the confines of our

Motherland include the chorus from Suzunskiy Rayon, Novosibirsk Oblast; the Khoper Ensemble from Volgograd Oblast; the song and dance ensemble from the Osinskiy Rayon House of Culture, Perm Oblast; and the Livenskiye Garmoshki Ensemble from Orel Oblast. And the performance by the Iskorka Kolkhoz Ensemble from Kirov Oblast literally captivated the visitors to the exhibition dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR which was held in Duesseldorf (West Germany). That collective reconfirmed its high level of proficiency in the course of the RSFSR Days that were held at the VDNKh SSSR [Exhibition of the Achievements of the USSR National Economy] in Moscow.

However, in the development of culture in rural areas, there still remain a large number of serious problems. It is necessary, for example, to improve the material base. The club institutions frequently are housed in areas that have not been adapted properly for that use. They do not have special rooms for work in the individual clubs, and far from all libraries have reading rooms. The construction of new centers of culture is being prolonged. That applies even to those which have been provided with capital investments and financial limits for contract operations. Certain managers in the outlying areas, in the construction ministries, and, yes, even in our agencies, still take the obsolete approach to social-cultural construction as though it is a secondary matter. How else can one explain that in Stavropol Kray and in Omsk, Chita, and a number of other oblasts, the capital investments for the construction of cultural projects on sovkhozes and kolkhozes are being used to half their extent?

It must be self-critically admitted: we are not yet making full use of the material base that already exists. We still encounter instances when all kinds of work at a club dies down during the winter because of the lack of heat, and frequently the buildings are neglected and the atmosphere in them is not comfortable.

During the present year we have large opportunities for repairing rural clubs and libraries and putting them in order. For these needs along the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets have allocated to us an additional amount of more than 25 million rubles. It is necessary to organize the job in such a way that that money is used effectively and strictly for the purposes for which it is intended.

Sometimes a village does not have any well-built club at all, but it has a good school building. So why shouldn't it become a center for cultural-educational work, for esthetic education, both for the children and for the adults? The experience of this kind of work exists in Belgorod Oblast. It was approved by us jointly with the RSFSR Ministry of Education and the Sports Committee, but has not yet found the proper support in the outlying areas.

It is well known that tens of thousands of tiny inhabited places are strewn over the vast expanses of Russia. They do not have any permanently established centers of culture and it would be undesirable to construct them. More than 80,000 villages of various sizes there are served by mobile facilities: truck-mounted clubs, bookmobiles, and truck-mounted museums.

Rural culture assimilated the automobile long ago. The Kuban' and Kubanets that are manufactured at the automotive-machinery plant of the RSFSR Ministry of Culture travel along the roads of our republic and almost all the other union

republics by day and night. However, we can state flatly: even though they help us on the job, they are still lagging quite a bit behind the modern requirements. Many justified complaints have been made about them. The passenger area is uncomfortable and the shock absorbers are hard. In the wintertime it is cold in our Kuban' and in the summertime it is hot. The designers at the Krasnodar Plant propose a new model. This is the second year since its test drives have been completed. The vehicle received a high rating by the specialists. The enterprises in our ministry are ready today to produce the attractive and comfortable motor buses for artistic brigades, the "club-houses on wheels." But the problem is that, to meet the needs of culture in rural areas, the planning agencies have not been allocating the necessary number of GAZ-53A chassis that we need. Of course, the question is not one of the easy ones. But it must be resolved.

The personnel problem is a critical one. During recent years the Russian Federation has created a broad network of specialized higher and secondary institutions of culture and art. But in the rural areas the situation with regard to personnel has been improving slowly. Today only 34 percent of the club workers there have higher or secondary special education.

Many young specialists who have been sent to rural club institutions leave them before completing a year's work. The noncompetitive specialized admission into institutions of culture attracted into training young people from the rural localities who, upon graduation from the institution of higher learning, should preferably be assigned to village clubs. But there is another side of this situation. It is necessary to raise the prestige of the cultural workers in the rural areas. Club specialists, just like librarians, and instructors at music schools, who are carried on the tables of organization of the rural or settlement Soviets, are frequently given insufficient attention on the part of the administrators. In a very large number of instances they are not provided with suitable housing, sometimes it is difficult for them to place their children in kindergartens or nurseries, and sometimes the benefits that they are supposed to receive are not provided. Administrators are also shy in applying such a form of material incentive as the payment of a pay differential from the organization's funds for good work.

The effectiveness of the work with people in the rural areas largely depends upon the support given to the club personnel by the party committees. In a number of rayons in Kostroma, Yaroslavl', Gor'kiy, and Leningrad Oblasts, the directors of the central library systems and the workers at the houses of culture and the cultural complexes are approved at the bureau of the CPSU rayon committees; and the party committees regularly direct their work. This practice considerably increases the responsibility borne by the associates of the cultural-educational institutions for the job assigned to them, intensifies the ideological directedness of the measures being carried out, and sharply reduces the personnel turnover rate. There is also an increase in their activity rate in all public affairs. For example, in Tatar ASSR alone, more than 300 club workers and approximately 250 library workers were elected as deputies of rayon and rural Soviets of People's Deputies; and approximately 3000 members of party committees of organizations, and of people's control committees and posts, head Komsomol organizations. This situation is also typical of Sverdlovsk Oblast, Altay Kray, and a number of other places.

We are convinced that it is only the businesslike, concrete approach to the resolution of the problems that will make it possible to fulfill better the tasks that have been posed today by the party -- the opening up of broader access to people of the spiritual values and all the best that Soviet culture provides.

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CSO: 1800/689

NATIONAL

CONFERENCE ON COMBATTING NARCOTICS HELD

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST' in Russian No 9, Sep 82 p 71

[Article under rubric "At the USSR Procurator's Office": "Coordination Conference"]

[Text] A coordinational conference under the chairmanship of USSR Procurator A. Rekunkov considered the question "Steps to Intensify the Struggle Against Narcotics." The participants in the work of the conference were: Chief of the Agriculture Department of the CPSU Central Committee, I. Kapustyan; sector chief, Administrative Organs Department of the CPSU Central Committee, P. Sabayev; Chief of the Law Department, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, P. Gureyev; Chief of the Agriculture Department, USSR Council of Ministers, G. Razumovskiy; USSR Minister of Internal Affairs N. Shchelokov; USSR Minister of Public Health S. Burenkov; First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Court S. Gusev; USSR Deputy Minister of Justice N. Osetrov; USSR Deputy Minister of Agriculture A. Chubarov; USSR First Deputy Minister of Light Industry A. Yefimov; USSR First Deputy Minister of Medical Industry A. Sorokin; RSFSR Minister of the Textile Industry A. Paramonov; Chief of the USSR Main Customs Administration Yu. Primerov; responsible workers from the law-enforcement agencies and many ministries and departments, scientific associates, and representatives of the press.

A report on the state of the struggle against narcotics was given by USSR Deputy General Procurator O. Soroka. Participants in the discussion were S. Burenkov, A. Sorokin, A. Chubarov, USSR Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs P. Oleynik, Yu. Primerov, A. Yefimov, Turkmen SSR Procurator V. Arinin, and Krasnodar Kray Procurator B. Rybnikov.

USSR General Procurator A. Rekunkov spoke at the conference.

The discussion indicated that a definite amount of work has been done to fulfill the requirements of the 25 April 1974 Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, entitled "The Intensification of the Struggle Against Narcotics." The ministries and departments that have something to do with the production and use of narcotics or the growing and processing of agricultural crops that contain narcotic substances have taken steps to systematize the conditions for the production, handling, and storage of raw materials and finished output. There has been a considerable increase in the activity rate of the law-enforcement agencies in locating and bringing to responsibility those persons who engage in the illegal manufacture and distribution of narcotics.

At the same time, as was admitted at the conference, by no means has everything been done to eradicate the use of narcotics. It is necessary to carry out a series of organizational, economic, and other measures along the line of the appropriate ministries and departments and law-enforcement agencies, and to improve the coordination of that activity.

The conference approved the long-range plan for joint measures to intensify the fight against narcotics.

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CSO: 1800/683

NATIONAL

KRAYKOM SECRETARY ON IMPROVING PARTY EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 1, Jan 83 pp 100-106 carries a 4500-word article titled "The Connection of Party Education With Life and Practice" by A. Nevskiy, secretary of the Altay Kray party committee. Nevskiy describes the work of his committee to upgrade party education and notes that those attending party training courses are much less likely to violate labor and social discipline.

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CSO: 1800/712

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

PARTY INTEREST IN SOCIOLOGY INCREASING--[TASS Report: "Sociologists Check out Plans"]--As our country's economic might grows, the Soviet state raises and resolves increasingly great social problems. The all-union conference of the Soviet Sociological Association, which ended in Moscow 2 February, spoke of enhancing the role of scientific substantiation and social forecasting in developing the economy, culture, ideology and man's spiritual life. During the 6 years since the previous conference, M. Solovyev, the association's academic secretary, said, there has been a considerable increase in the interest of state, party and public organizations in sociological research. Social problems of improving production efficiency, questions of forming labor resources, problems of developing large and small cities, rural development trends, the shaping of an active life stance in young people--these and other topics elaborated by sociologists have not only become an appreciable phenomenon in theory but have also given real practical assistance to state, party and public organizations in realizing social and economic development plans. The prestige of Soviet sociologists in the international arena has increased in recent years. Their work on social aspects of war and peace and the social origins of the broad movement of the people's masses in defense of peace and cooperation among peoples is winning ever increasing renown. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 83 morning edition p 2]

CSO: 1800/737

REGIONAL

INCREASED USE OF RUSSIAN NOT AN INDICATION OF 'RUSSIFICATION'

Ashkhabad IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK TURKMENSKOY SSR. SERIYA OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK in Russian No 5, 1982 pp 21-27

[T. D. Esenova: "The Role of the Russian Language in the Closer Alignment of the Socialist Nations and Nationalities, And the Contemporary Ideological Struggle"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," states: A single international culture of the Soviet people, which serves all workers and expresses their common ideals, grows and is strengthened in the rich soil of mature socialism. It absorbs everything of general significance in the achievements and distinctive traditions of the national cultures. Socialist in content, varied in its national forms, international in spirit and nature, Soviet culture has become a great force of the ideological and moral unity of the Soviet nations and nationalities."

Under socialism the economic, political, and cultural development of society take place much more rapidly than under conditions of an antagonistic class society. This is completely in keeping with the establishment of historical forms of human community. For example, such forms of human community as family, tribe, and nationality have taken shape over thousands of years. Nations have formed over centuries. In some regions of the world this process is continuing at the present time. Only a half-century turned out to be necessary to form such a new, historically unique community of people as the Soviet people.

Of course the historical forms of human communities fundamentally differ from one another. Each is indicative of a qualitatively new stage of social development. The Soviet people are fundamentally new social-class and internal human community, which formed as a result of the process of closer alignment of the socialist nations, and are a striking illustration of the triumph of Leninist national policy.

Soviet scientific and propaganda literature, in studying the process of formation and the main characteristics of the Soviet people, usually pays attention to the political basis of the Soviet people (Soviet power, a multinational socialist state), the economic basis (a unified economy, socialist

public property), and the ideological basis (Marxist-Leninist world viewpoint, socialist internationalism). It is also necessary to add to these features, a single language of the international community of the Soviet people--the Russian language. Today it is difficult to imagine a cohesive Soviet people without the Russian language, which penetrates into all spheres of our lives--economics, politics, culture, and ideology. Along with economic, political and ideological factors, the Russian language has played a tremendous role in establishing the Soviet people.

Historically, the free socialist republics of Russia united namely around the Russian people, and the Russian language became the means of international intercourse and fraternal cooperation of the USSR peoples. Sh. R. Rashidov stated in a report at the All -Union Scientific and Practical Conference on Questions of Russian Language Study, that: "The Russian language has become, for all the peoples of the Soviet Union, an effective means of struggling to implement the brilliant ideas of communism, and an important condition for strengthening and developing our multinational Soviet society."²

Along with this we speak of the equality of languages. All the languages in our country are developing under conditions of equal rights and free usage, with no limitations on any languages and with no special privileges. This situation is ensured in the program of our party, and our fundamental law, the USSR Constitution, and it is being strictly implemented.

The Great October Socialist Revolution demonstrated to the world for the first time a model of a wise and just solution to the national question. L. I. Brezhnev voted in the summary report to the 26th CPSU Congress: "Since the first years of the Soviet government, our economic and social policy have been structured in order to raise the former outlying districts of Russia to the level of development of its center. And this task was successfully solved. The close cooperation of all the country's nations, and most of all the selfless assistance of the Russian people, played the most important role here. Backward outlying national districts no longer exist!"³

Michigan University Professor U. Medlin, having visited Uzbekistan, wrote in the NEW YORK TIMES that the successes of Uzbekistan in implementing its educational program are phenomenal. Sharing impressions of a two month trip to the Soviet Union, Indian writer B. K. Sinkha, in his book "Forming A New Man in the USSR," (1971), admired the progress of the Central Asian peoples; "Today the son of a peasant is becoming an engineer, the daughter of a shepherd--a doctor, and a camel driver--a combine operator." Sinkha remarks that Central Asia makes a tremendous impression on each visiting foreigner. Bourgeois ideologue G. Simon acknowledges that Soviet national policy "has had substantial civilizing consequences, as a result of which the peoples of Soviet Asia have become significantly more developed than their foreign neighbors, from China to Turkey."⁴ Similar comments of foreign representatives about our republic bear witness to the unfounded nature of the false idea of "Soviet colonialism."

The characteristic feature of the development of our society is the increase in the national composition of the population of the republics, oblasts and

cities. For example, in addition to Russians, approximately 24 million persons of various nationalities are living in the RSFSR, while 23,975,000 Russians are living outside of the RSFSR.⁵ A similar picture can be observed in the other USSR republics. Representatives of approximately 40 nationalities of our country are studying in the VUZ's of Turkmenistan. Members of about 80 nationalities are living in the republic. Increasing the number of nationalities is a progressive process which requires knowledge of the Russian language--the language of the international community.

The Russian language opens a wide path to the treasures not only of Russian but also of world culture. Everything valuable in world culture is translated into Russian. Every fourth book published in the world is printed in Russian. The most important achievements of mankind in science, technology, and social life are discussed in Russian. One who desires to master contemporary scientific, technological, and cultural achievements turns to the Russian language. At the present time this is naturally and historically necessary. Almost every prominent Turkmen (or other nationality) scientist, writer, actor, artist, and composer was educated in Moscow, Leningrad or Kiev, and studied with prominent scientists and cultural workers. And this is natural. K. Marx emphasized that "every nation can and should learn from others." This is wholly relevant to the socialist nations which are building communism.

Life has shown convincingly that the wide dissemination of the Russian language not only does not infringe upon the national languages, but even enriches them. It does not limit, but, on the contrary, strengthens their importance.

V. I. Lenin repeatedly stressed the progressive importance of the Russian language for the non-Russian peoples of Russia, and dreamed of the time when "each Russian inhabitant would have the opportunity to learn the great Russian language."⁶ At the same time, V. I. Lenin decisively opposed the forced spreading of Russian, believing that on its own it would gain recognition throughout Russia. And, truly, the Russian language, the language of Lenin, the language of the world's first socialist revolution, has found its way into the hearts of all the nations of our homeland.

The experience of developing a socialist society shows that the small nations have achieved unprecedented successes in developing their national languages. During the Soviet period, more than 40 peoples who previously did not have a written language have acquired a scientifically worked out written language, and have a developed literary language. Only inveterate ideological enemies of the socialist system can "see" in this an act of communist intrigues.

As before, the newest publications of the falsifiers draw a parallel between USSR national policy and that of Russia, and repeat the worn out theses of "Soviet colonialism," and "forced Russification" of the non-Russian nationalities. Bourgeois ideologues D. Wheeler, B. Levitskiy and others declare that the Soviet authorities have not brought the Russian peoples political freedom, but have merely "legalized" their dependence on the center. Proceeding from the false premise of the classlessness of "Muslim society,"

D. Wheeler blames the Soviet authorities for splitting this "society" by "artificial" land revolution and "artificial" national demarkation. Unable to hide the historical achievements of the Central Asian republics in the areas of economics and culture, the falsifier either explains them as the legacy of czarism, or considers them "more the result of decisive planning than of national development." Such professional anti-Soviets as D. Wheeler, H. Seton-Watson, and C. (Hosiler) claim that the creation of an alphabet for the peoples of Central Asia, the development of grammar, syntax, morphology, and dictionaries of the local languages supposedly pursued another aim--to crush the linguistic commonality of the Central Asian peoples and create separate artificial languages to permit the fastest possible Russification.⁷

Claims of this sort are groundless. Before the revolution more than 99 percent of the Turkmen people were illiterate. The successes of the Turkmen people in developing language and culture were achieved owing to the Soviet government, the assistance of primarily the Russian people, and the Russian culture. And if today there are many terms in the dictionary (social-political, scientific, technical) borrowed from Russian or obtained through it, this is a completely natural process. Moreover, as the research of Soviet scholars demonstrates, among the languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union, Russian contains the most foreign words. However, this does not stop Russian from being one of the richest languages of the world. On the contrary, the Russian language, having absorbed elements of the Turkic, Caucasian and many European languages, has become richer and more expressive. The very English language in which most of the bourgeois falsifiers write their papers contains 60-70 percent borrowed words within its entire lexical fund.⁸ This is completely natural, since languages become richer through interaction, and the spiritual world of an individual who masters a second or third language becomes broader.

In addition to the fact that it serves as a means of intercourse among peoples and of access to advanced science and culture, the Russian language is a powerful weapon of international education, and it draws nations together.

In his article, "Declaration of Love," Ch. Aytmatov wrote: "Were it not for Russian literature, there would be no modern Kazakh, Kirghiz, Turkmen, or many other literatures. For these literatures to develop independently and achieve the present level under former social conditions very likely would have required hundreds of years. After the October revolution, Russian literature, having been broken, was born anew, agonizingly repudiated part of the old traditions, and, revealing an unprecedented new vista of creativity, also cultivated and improved these literatures, and together with them traversed the path of formation."⁹

For more than a half-century already, bourgeois propaganda has consciously avoided using the concept "Soviet Union," replacing it with "Russia" in order to depict the union republics, which represent the true international interests of all nations, as only expressing the interests of a single nation. The inventions of bourgeois propaganda about "Russification" and

suppression of national cultures and national languages stem from this. Bourgeois propaganda strives to make the public believe that the criterion of the sovereignty, independence, and national distinctiveness of each nation is how far it is removed from "the Russians." Bourgeois ideologues understand that such concepts as "Soviet government," "the CPSU," and "Lenin" are today inseparably linked with the words "Russian" and "Russia."

The USSR peoples call the Russian people their older brother. These words are pronounced sincerely and naturally. As L. I. Brezhnev spoke about the Russian people: "Its revolutionary energy, selflessness, industry, and deep internationalism have rightfully won it the sincere respect of all the peoples of our socialist homeland."¹⁰

Anti-communist ideologues try to distort the social facts and achievements of the USSR in the development of national cultures and languages, and also the Marxist-Leninist theoretical foundations of Soviet national policy. In regards to this, the book of American professor E. R. Goodman, "The Soviet Plan for a World State," is particularly indicative. In its chapter entitled "A World State and A World Language," he attempts to distort from the position of an anti-communist, everything that V. I. Lenin and I. V. Stalin wrote on the national question before and after the revolution, primarily on the problems of developing national languages and culture. According to E. R. Goodman's concoctions, the "grandiose Soviet project of turning the existing system of national states into a Soviet world state examines in earnest the problems of fundamentally transforming national languages."¹¹ Naturally Goodman cannot name a single work of Soviet authorship which would represent an officially approved plan for the fundamental transformation of national languages.

"A national language is indisputably the most important of all the signs of national unity. The fate of a national language can serve as a barometer determining the rise and fall of the national idea itself."¹² Based on this evaluation of the role of language in national existence and development, Goodman tries to show contradictions between the pre- and post-revolutionary statements of V. I. Lenin concerning the development of national cultures and languages. He was forced to acknowledge that "Lenin favored the right of each nation to use and fully develop its own language."¹³ However, he then attributes to Lenin that which Lenin never said or wrote: that these national rights may be enjoyed only "in the first stages of development toward the voluntary adoption of a common language."¹⁴ This statement is among the author's cruder distortions: "Instead of creating a common language for ethnically close nations, most of which previously had no written language, Soviet policy developed linguistic dialects, when necessary even at the cost of creating new alphabets. This conscious policy of fragmentation was explained in most cases by fear that large, related blocs of non-Russians, speaking the same language, would represent a definite threat to the centralized dictatorship."¹⁵ Similar falsifications are repeated in many works of Sovietologists applicable to the development of national languages and cultures of the peoples of the Volga region and Central Asia. However, when they begin to speak about the Ukraine and Belorussia, they change the logic of their argument. Goodman considers the use of Russian in

the Ukraine as a second language--the language of the international community--to be an "assumption of Russification," since he considers Ukrainian to be a dialect of Russian. Such an opinion indicates that the author is consciously distorting history. E. R. Goodman absurdly tries to prove that "Moscow happily supported the idea of 'Latinization,' since developing written languages based on Arabic script would strengthen Pan-Islamic and Pan-Turkic unity."¹⁶

The falsifiers reproach the communists, who are struggling for the progressive development of the national cultures of the USSR peoples. The falsifiers view in the independence of the Turkmen, Kirghiz, Uzbek and other languages the threat of breaking up some non-existent united Turkish nation. Pretending to defend national destinies, bourgeois ideologues act from Pan-Turkish positions and deny the nationality of the Turkmen, Uzbek, Kirghiz and other peoples of the East, and the independence of their languages. They claim that the development and flourishing of the national languages of the peoples of Central Asia is being implemented with the aim of Russification. By Russification of a national language is meant the adoption by the Turkmen and other languages of the USSR peoples of first Latin and then Russian script. The anti-communist Turkish journal, "Tyurk kulturu," openly opposes replacing the Arab and then the Latin alphabet, since it believes that they ensure the community of Muslim Turkish peoples. The switch to Russian script, which is more accessible than the Arabic and Latin alphabets, was an important factor in eliminating illiteracy in Turkmenistan and other national republics.

Viewing the significant achievements of the Soviet Union in solving cultural and language problems, the falsifiers either do not wish to or cannot understand the essence of the process of the formation and development of the Soviet multi-national culture on the basis of our social-economic system, the moral and political unity of the Soviet society, and the universal use of national-Russian bilingualism in the republics, oblasts and okrugs--the most important means of mutual enrichment and closer alignment of the cultures of the USSR peoples. Anti-Soviet propaganda is focused on shaking the unity of the USSR peoples, and harming their fraternal friendship and cooperation. The anti-communist ideologues tirelessly repeat the worn out theses about the "forcible dissemination of the Russian language," and "linguistic imperialism," but are stubbornly silent about the fact that the Russian language, which was voluntarily chosen by the USSR peoples as the language of their international intercourse, is used in parallel with the other national languages, which are developing and being mutually enriched. And what "forcible dissemination of the Russian language" can there be when, according to the All-Union Census in 1979, 16.3 million non-Russian USSR citizens named the Russian language as their native tongue (in 1970 there were 13 million), while 61.3 million people declared that they speak Russian freely as a second language (in 1970 there were 41.9 million).¹⁷ In the TuSSR, 25.4 percent of the population speak Russian as a second language (15.4 percent in 1970).¹⁸

In 1979, a broadened conference of editors of West German political journals was held on the theme, "The Spiritual Situation in the USSR On the Eve of the

1980's."¹⁹ The conference noted the "correctness and realism" of Soviet national policy, including the area of language: "Governing a multinational state requires a common, universally understood language such as Russian has become." Even such an ardent anti-Soviet as Pipes apparently does not believe in "Russian imperialism." He supposes that "linguistic assimilation is more widespread among small groups than among the major and cohesive USSR nationalities," and that "mastery of two languages cannot be considered an indicator of de-nationalization."

Along with many anti-Soviet inventions, it was stated at the conference that "the term 'Russification'" is often used incorrectly as a phenomenon related to force. In fact, "there is much in common among the USSR peoples, if only in economic matters. Their closer alignment is not yet leading to the amalgamation of nations. Natural assimilation is also going on among other USSR nationalities, for example the "Uzbekization of non-Uzbeks."²⁰ Ida Stone, a member of the British delegation who is familiar with the life of the USSR peoples, noted the complete freedom of study of any written language. She considers that "the Soviet Constitution guarantees to each citizen the right of studying his native language."²¹ Apropos of this, the progressive foreign press writes quite a lot about schools and VUZ's functioning in the union republics in their native languages, and also about educational institutions with Russian language instruction, and about the free use of national languages in all areas of political, social-economic and cultural life of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Anti-communist ideologues, with their characteristic inconsistency, distort Soviet State policy in the area of literary development in the languages of the USSR people. "Soviet multinational literature is published in dozens of languages of the USSR peoples."²² The USSR is implementing the behest of A. M. Gorki that "all the best books being published in the languages of the USSR peoples should be translated into Russian and become the property of the Soviet readers."²³ Intensive translation efforts in the country facilitate strengthening the unity of the multinational Soviet literature, and making every national literature close and understandable for any Soviet citizen, regardless of national origin.

The Soviet people, under the leadership of the communist party, have traversed a number of consecutive stages in developing and improving written languages, developing languages functionally, and broadening their social functions. Guided by Lenin's teachings, the party is ensuring complete and equal language development, and further improvement of the social functions of languages. The free development of all languages and their close collaboration is the most important factor in further strengthening the unity of the new historical community--the Soviet people--and serves the successful building of communism.

FOOTNOTES

1. "CPSU Central Committee Resolution, 'On the 60th Anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics'," Moscow, Pravda, 21 Feb 82.
2. PRAVDA VOSTOKA," 23 Oct 75.
3. "Materialy XXVI S'yezda KPSS" [Materials on the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, Politizdat, 1981, p. 55.
4. OSTEUROPA, 1979, No 6, p 448.
5. "Nasd eniye SSSR. Po dannym Vsesoyuzn. perepisi naseleniya 1979 g." [USSR Population According to the 1979 All-Union Census], Moscow, 1980, pp 28-30.
6. V. L. Lenin, "Poln. Sobr. Soch." [Complete Works], Vol 24, p 295.
7. K. Novoselov, "Protiv burzhuaznykh falsifikatorov istorii Sredney Azii" [Against the Bourgeois Falsifiers of Central Asian History], Ashkhabad, 1962, p 284.
8. VOPROSY ISTORII, No 10, 1969, p 50.
9. SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 7 Sep 62.
10. "Material XXIV S'yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 24th CPSU Congress], Moscow, Politizdat, 1971, p 76.
11. E. R. Goodman, "World State and World Language," Mouton, 1968, p 26.
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.
14. Ibid.
15. Ibid., p 279
16. Ibid.
17. "Naseleniye..." op. cit., p 27.
18. Ibid., p 23.
19. OSTEUROPA, 1979, No 10, pp 837-840.
20. Ibid., p 839
21. "People Reborn. The Story of North Ossetia," London, 1954, p 43

22. VOPROSI... " op. cit.
23. TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 15 Jun 80.

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5. "Materialy XXIV S'yezda KPSS," [Materials on the 24th CPSU Congress] Moscow, Politizdat, 1971.
6. "Materialy XXVI S'yezda KPSS," Moscow, Politizdat, 1981.
7. "Naseleniye SSR. Po dannym Vsesoyuzn. perepisi naseleniya 1979 g.," [USSR Population According to the 1979 All-Union Census] Moscow, 1980.
8. Novoselov, K. "Protiv burzhuaznykh fal'sifikatorov istorii Sredney Azii," [Against the Bourgeois Falsifiers of Central Asian History] Ashkhabad, 1962.
9. OSTEUROPA, No 6, 1989.
10. OSTEUROPA, No 10, 1979.
11. "People Reborn. The Story of North Ossetia," London, 1954.
12. PRADVA VOSTOKA, 23 Oct 75.
13. SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 7 Sep 62.
14. TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 15 Jun 80.
15. "Voprosy Istorii," [Questions of History] No 10, 1969.

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9069
CSO: 1800/590

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN SECTION OF ASSOCIATION OF SOVIET SOCIOLOGISTS MEETS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 25 Jan 83 p 3

[Article: "Sociologists Take Stock"]

[Text] The successful implementation of the tasks for our country's social and economic development in the stage of developed socialism would be impossible without extensively accounting for public opinion and investigating social problems in depth. Working in close contact with scientists and production workers and representatives of various kinds of professions and public organizations, sociologists of the republic today are helping to solve a large group of problems related to tasks for further improving the political-educational work, increasing the efficiency of production, and controlling the multifaceted processes that take place in our society's social structure. The sociological research conducted on the basis of industrial enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, higher and secondary training institutions and scientific institutions has entered firmly into the practice of party, soviet and public organizations of Azerbaijan. The recommendations that are being developed on the basis of these are utilized extensively in preparing important party and government documents and developing plans for the socio-economic development of labor collectives and regions.

The results of the activity of the Azerbaijan division of the Soviet Sociological Association during the period from 1976 through the present were considered at a report-election meeting that was held on 21 January at the Political Education Center imeni S. M. Kirov. It was opened by the vice president of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, academician D. B. Guliyev. A report was given by the chairman of the Azerbaijan branch of the Soviet Sociological Association, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, professor A. S. Shakir-zade.

As was emphasized in the report and speeches, sociological services in the republic have become appreciably more active since the publication of the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, "On Further Improvement of the Organization of the Study of Public Opinion and Sociological Research in the Republic in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress." Councils under the party gorkoms and raykoms have begun to study public opinion. Operating as part of the division are nine branches that have been created in cities and rayon centers of the republic, and also in the Kasporneftegazprom association. Having considered the work that has been

done with interest and in a businesslike way, participants in the meeting earmarked the tasks for further improvement of sociological research activity in the republic in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

A new bureau was elected for the Azerbaijan division of the Soviet Sociological Association. A. S. Shakir-zade was again elected chairman.

Participants in the meeting elected delegates to the 5th report and election conference of the Soviet Sociological Association.

11772

CSO: 1830/155

REGIONAL

IMPROVEMENTS BROUGHT BY LATVIAN RAPO, ITS COUNCIL PRAISED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by IZVESTIYA correspondent Ye. Vostrukhov: "The First Steps Are Reassuring: In All Rayons of Latvia, Agroindustrial Associations Have Been Created in Conformity with the Decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] Chairman of the board of the Kraslavskiy Rayon Agroindustrial Association A. Orlov on 6 January held the first selective conference of the new year with the managers of farms and organizations, and members of the RAPO [rayon agroindustrial association]. A businesslike and concrete discussion took place about the most important topic for rural workers today -- the progress of the livestock wintering-over operations, and the preparation for the springtime field operations.

On the basis of an analysis made by specialists, it was noted that the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the association have been carrying out the current wintering-over operations in a more organized manner: in October, November, and December the gross milk production increased, as compared with the same period last year, by 1,113 tons; and the milk yields per cow increased by 59 kilograms. Gratifyingly high indicators under the difficult winter conditions have been achieved by the animal husbandrymen on the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, the Brivibas Kolkhoz, the Sovkhoz imeni 60-letiya SSSR, the Andrupene Sovkhoz, and certain other farms. The repair of the equipment is proceeding successfully.

And although several of A. Orlov's conversational partners were located dozens of kilometers away from us (the conference was conducted over radio communications, and the topics discussed at it were not only gratifying ones), all the managers and specialists sensed the striving to work well during the third year of the five-year plan, to make an important contribution to the carrying out of the Food Program. Another typical detail is that, in analyzing the omissions, no one attempted to justify himself at his partner's expense, to "dump" the blame on him. The tone of the discussion was distinguished by mutual understanding, goodwill, and the striving to use joint efforts to correct the mistakes and to help one another.

"This kind of mutual understanding among partners did not exist prior to the creation of the RAPO," I was told later by A. Orlov. "The fundamental difference in the new form of administration consists in that every collective, irrespective of the department to which it is subordinate, has a self-interest not only in its own

success, but also in the success of each partner. And although our RAPO was created relatively recently, we are already convinced of the indisputable advantages of this form of management, a form that was approved, as everyone knows, by the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. By the time that our RAPO was created, we had already accumulated the experience of the workers in Talsinskiy Rayon, who were the first in the republic, by way of an experiment, to assimilate the new form of administration on the level of the administrative region. And actually life and the practical situation attest to the fact that, within the confines of each rayon, a reliable agroindustrial complex is being formed. It consists primarily of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, as well as the organizations that serve them, that process the output of the fields and animal farms. They have just one goal: to produce as many food products as possible. Previously many collectives which had been called upon to serve the kolkhozes and sovkhozes operated for their own intermediate indicators, which were extremely remote from the harvest yield of the fields and the productivity rate of the animal farms. The economic mechanism of the mutual relations between these organizations and the farms was obsolete, and failed to correspond to the requirements of today. Frequently the purchase prices of output and the services performed were imperfect. Conditions were created under which one enterprise became enriched at the expense of another. A large number of such examples could be cited. And the kolkhozes and sovkhozes frequently received instructions about what to sow and where, when to begin the bringing in of the harvest, etc."

In a word, it became necessary to bring the administration closer and more directly toward production, to guarantee the comprehensive approach to the development of agriculture in the administrative region. On the basis of elaborations carried out by the Institute of Economics, LaSSR Academy of Sciences, jointly with the republic's agricultural agencies, there had indeed been formed at one time, by way of an experiment, the Talsinskiy Rayon Agroindustrial Association. Its makeup included, in addition to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, other state and interfarm enterprises and organizations operating on the territory of the rayon. The agency that became the highest agency in the association was the council, the makeup of which included the representatives of the farms and enterprises and of the party organization, and the people's deputies. It bears the responsibility for the development of all the branches included in the association. The material and financial resources are at its disposal. The council has been granted the appropriate rights that enable it to regulate the economic relations.

There has been an improvement in the interfarm contacts. The enterprises and organizations situated on the territory of the rayon -- construction, land-reclamation, and processing -- now have a greater self-interest in the increase of the final output: milk, meat, grain. At the same time every collective retains its legal and economic independent and constructs its activities on the basis of cost accountability. The association as a whole also operates on the basis of complete cost accountability. The RAPO council has the right to form cost-accountability funds and such important levers as settlement prices for the output in interfarm exchange, which is something that the rayon administration of agriculture did not have. The aim of the association is to increase the profitability of production in the less profitable branches, and to help the growth of the economy of the previously lagging farms.

People in the republic are convinced that this form of administration at the level of the administrative region is extremely promising. By having at their disposal

land of average-republic quality and by receiving per unit of area the identical material and technical support, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Talsinskiy Rayon Agroindustrial Association from year to year produce, per 100 hectares of agricultural land, considerably more milk and meat than the average for the republic. Something else that is higher here is the gross output per 100 hectares of agricultural land. The introduction of the new form of administration of the agroindustrial complex in the rayon has made it possible to bring administration closer to production, to expand the rights and obligations of the specialists in the branch services, and to increase their responsibility for the final results of their labor.

"As compared with the people in Talsinskiy Rayon, we have a different kind of land, different management conditions, and the extent to which we are provided with cadres is also different," A. Orlov says. "But we took the same goal as our basis."

The makeup of the Kraslavskiy Rayon Association included all the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the rayon, the associations of Sel'khoztekhnika and Sel'khozkhimiya, the interkolkhoz construction organization, the mobile mechanized column for water-management construction, the branch of the Yelgava Production Linen Association, and other organizations. All the members of the association retain their economic independence. The association's council consists of the managers of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and of the enterprises, and specialists. Specialized services have been created for the daily administration of the activities of the RAPO: production; processing and sale of output; scientific-technical program and mechanization; economic-planning; and other departments.

It is easy to note that the principle that has been made part of the organizational structure of the association's apparatus is the principle of the harmonious interaction of all links in the agroindustrial complex. But the RAPO differs from the administration of agriculture not only in that it has broader rights and obligations. One of them is: the right to centralize the production-economic functions with the consent of the association members. This is an important lever that makes it possible to concentrate the resources where they are especially needed. The funds paid into centralized funds are paid not only by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, but also by the other members of the association.

It is very important that the association has already developed and is carrying out a broad program of specialization and concentration of production. In the Kraslavskiy Rayon Agroindustrial Association, eight farms are engaged in growing seeds for grain crops. They have been completely or partially relieved of the need to sell commercial grain to the state. These farms are operating well. By 1 December 1982 the association completely provided its farms with high-grade sowing material. Seven farms in Kraslavskiy Rayon engage in the production of grass seeds. With a plan of 310 tons of seeds, the association laid in supplies of 355 tons. All the seeds undergo cleaning on a special line that was constructed on the Skaysta Kolkhoz. It must also be noted that the delivery of the seeds to be cleaned is carried out strictly according to a schedule that is approved by the association council. The ready seeds are delivered directly to the farms in the same manner. The farms in the association specialize in the production of potatoes. At the present time potatoes are grown on 23 farms, but nine of them have concentrated more than 60 percent of the total areas planted to that crop in the rayon. A process of even more thorough specialization is under way in the production of flax and vegetables.

Specialization in animal husbandry has also been clearly defined. A number of measures have already been carried out to assure the concentration and specialization of production. Twenty-four mechanized animal farms and four complexes for the production of milk have been constructed, including two large-scale complexes. Powerful hog-raising complexes have been introduced on the Shkyaune and Andruvene Sovkhozes. The changeover of pork production to an industrial basis is yielding good results. For example, the average daily weight increase in hog-fattening operations on the Shkyaune Sovkhoz last year came to 638 grams. The labor productivity there is 5 times higher than the average for the farms in the rayon. As compared with 1979, the amount of meat sold last year was almost 1.5 times more. To meet the needs of the interfarm cooperative system, it is proposed to carry out, on the territory of the rayon, a concentration of the fattening of cattle. Construction of a large-scale fattening complex to accommodate 2000 head of livestock is under way on the Skaystat Kolkhoz.

A factor of great importance for increasing the production of the association's output is the set of interfarm settlement prices which the RAPO has the right to introduce on the basis of the Standard Statute Governing the Rayon Agroindustrial Association.

The settlement prices are becoming a very important economic lever for management. The fact of the matter is that these prices make joining a cooperative profitable for all its participants. For example, the Andrupene Sovkhoz, the Sovkhoz imeni 60-letiya SSSR, and the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin deliver their bull calves for fattening to the Skaysta Kolkhoz. When the weight of the bull calves is 100 kilograms or less, they receive 3.20 rubles per kilogram of live weight. But when the weight is more than a quintal, they receive 2.0 rubles per kilogram. These prices are higher than the state prices. It would seem that it is unprofitable for the Skaysta Kolkhoz to accept bull calves at increased prices. But the fact of the matter is that the expenditures of labor and money during the final fattening per kilogram of weight increase are considerably lower than when the young animals are being raised. And with prices like this, the benefit proves to be two-sided.

Last year the vegetable husbandrymen of Kraslavskiy Rayon obtained a rather good harvest of grain crops -- almost 20 quintals of grain per hectare. That is two quintals more than in the neighboring rayons in that zone. In this success achieved by the vegetable husbandrymen, the collective of the rayon association of Sel'khoztekhnik also sees a share of its work, because during the harvest time, and in all the spring and autumn operations, it rendered effective, timely assistance to the vegetable husbandrymen. Here is an example of their most recent initiative. The managers of Sel'khoztekhnik proposed created on every farm modern fodder shops, provided with the appropriate equipment. Each farm would have one large-scale shop. Will it be some trouble to carry the fodders out to the various animal farms? Of course that might be. But are we really to believe that it is more advantageous to convey forage that has not been prepared for feeding to the animals? The needs for transportation are the same, but the return from the fodders is different. In a large-scale shop one can also prepare the fodder better.

One could cite many such examples of the initiative that has been engendered by the new form of association. For example, chairman of an interkolkhoz construction organization, L. Olekhovich, says, "The creation of the rayon agroindustrial

association provided the opportunity in a comprehensive manner, with a consideration the specialization and long-term development of the farms, to resolve all the questions in construction. Recently we have had a considerable reduction in the number of projects being erected simultaneously. This makes it possible to concentrate the material-technical and manpower resources in one place and to improve the quality of the operations and raise the level of industrialization of production.

With the creation of the association there has been a change in the procedure of considering and approving the plan for long-term financing. At the present time it is considered and approved directly by the association's council with the active participation of the rayon branch of Gosbank. Under the new conditions Gosbank provides more effective aid in increasing the production of agricultural output. For example, on the Kraslava Sovkhoz, bank credit was used to expand the existing poultry farm. After the remodeling, the sovkhoz produced an additional 4.8 million eggs.

A few people assert that for the economically weak farms entry into an association does not provide anything. This is a profoundly erroneous opinion. This is what Yan Yanovich Bril', director of the Andrupene Sovkhoz says.

"Our farm is economically strong and, on the basis of the results of the pre-jubilee competition, it was awarded the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee. However, even for us, entry into the RAPO is profitable and effective, because the essence of the new form of association is the changeover of the entire RAPO to cost accountability, the improvement of the economic interaction among all the farms, enterprises, and organizations on the territory of the administrative region. What does the association give us? First of all, interfarm specialization is becoming more precise. New opportunities are opened up by the concentration of monetary means, by specialization, and by the activities of the auxiliary services. High effectiveness is promised by interfarm cooperatives, and by such an important economic lever as the settlement prices. This eliminates departmental barriers. Under the conditions of the association, we have begun more effectively to carry out the remodeling of the existing animal farms. There are fewer expenditures and there is less work, but we not produce considerably more output. For example, two cow barns and three calf barns were restored and mechanized. The return from those capacities has increased considerably. Our experience will also be used by other farms in the association."

As we can see, the very first steps of the RAPO are yielding good results. They pertain factually to all aspects of the life and activities of the association. Take, for example, such an important problem as the extent to which the farms are provided with skilled specialists and mechanizers. Last autumn the first 25 vegetable husbandrymen from Kraslava enrolled at higher educational institutions in Latvia, Leningrad, and Vitebsk. They are receiving student stipends that are paid by the RAPO from the fund for social and cultural measures. At the present time, detachments of specialists will be sent to the higher educational institutions annually. The rayon Sel'khoztekhnika has undertaken the training of specialists for its own needs. Last year it trained 30 specialists with a broad range of specialization, as well as a large number of lathe operators and fitters. On the initiative of the association council, the farms are energetically

introducing the brigade-contract system -- for growing potatoes, vegetables, in animal husbandry for dairy purposes. The RAPO devotes a large amount of attention to improving the organization of labor in all links of production.

It would seem that the land is the same, the amount of equipment has not been increased, and the people on the farms have not changed, but already the results are different -- they are more weighty, more gratifying. The rayon finished 1981 with almost a million in losses. The final sum of profit has not yet been computed, but it will be no less than 1.2 million. There has been a noticeable reduction in the number of farms that were previously lagging behind.

When resolving the long-range questions, the RAPO council keeps under careful supervision the current matters also. During the autumn much was done for the harvest in the year that had begun. October was declared to be a month of shock labor for the hauling of organic fertilizers out onto the fields. A record-breaking amount of it was hauled -- 111,000 tons. And the total amount for the year that was put out on the fields was 727,000 tons. Currently the rates of that work are high: 27 specialized brigades are working daily on the rayon's farms. The RAPO pays a large amount of attention to increasing the return on the use of mineral fertilizers. First of all, their storage is being put in order. A stocktaking has been taken of warehouses everywhere, and the problems of repairing them have been worked out. New standard storage facilities are being built.

The Kraslavskiy Rayon Agroindustrial Association has met the new year in an efficient manner, without any shillyshallying, as is required by the decisions of the May and November 1982 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

5075

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REGIONAL

TAJIK ENGINEER RETURNS TO PROFESSION OF ANCESTORS

Moscow STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by S. Kashnitskiy: "Dragons Descendants of Nisa Goats?"]

[Text] On a long, long giraffe-type neck a square head with deer-type horns and donkey-type ears entangled in them. Round eyes like those of an owl, only there are four of them--one pair above the other. The nose is broad and dog-like, while the mouth is quite like that of a human and has broken into a smile. A second head, somewhat smaller, was growing out of the middle of the back. It looks like that of an ape, but it held a frog in its mouth. This does not prevent it from smiling and staring with the same kind of round eyes.

But where is such a strange and savage beast as this to be found? Even by leafing through the fairy-tale books of all countries and continents you won't find it. But, meanwhile, it is living very calmly by itself in the kishlak [Central Asian village] of Safon on the outskirts of the small Tajik city of Ura-Tyube. Azhdakho (which in Russian is drakon [dragon]) was born in the hands of the usto [master--Taj.] Gafur Khalilov--a remarkable master-potter and has remained living in the latter's home along with dozens of his fellows. However, these day kinsmen, with all their similarities, are all different--you won't find any two identical.

I am entering into the hospital home of the usto Gafur. My feet are enveloped up to the ankles in slippers. They sit me down to warm myself at a sandal-wood fire--a small cube-shaped stove for the feet; it also serves as a small table. The master does not speak Russian; he only smiles and somehow clearly communicates by means of his kind, round eyes. I am already familiar with this look. I make an effort to recall.... And springing to life willy-nilly are donkeys and jackals, rams and deer, and, to be more precise, the wondrous mixed breeds, given birth by this "genius of the engineers," this phantasy-making potter.

In Ura-Tyube winter and summer have been marvelously mixed up. Out in the yard there is fluffy snow, while on the sandal-wood stove are fragrant grapes, pomegranates, and melons.

In Ura-Tyube there has been a mixture of culture and artistic traditions: Tajik, Uzbek, Tatar, Russian. And, if we go further afield--Persian, Arab, Turkic, and--proceeding deeper into history--Parthian, Sactrian, Greek, and Hindu.

The ancient crafts are still alive in Ura-Tyube: leather-working, weaving, pottery-making, blacksmithing.... The older inhabitants intentionally ignore the present-day street names--they say, as they used to say, the potters' district or the vase-painters' district. To this day there are more than 300 specialties among the inhabitants of this city, one of the oldest in Central Asia.

Here, for example, is the family of Gafur Khalilov--one of half a hundred which have preserved the secrets of the potter's skill.

"Our craft is now in decline," says usto Gafur sadly, as translated sadly for him by his 15-year-old grand-son, Ergashbay. "Well now, who needs enormous pitchers and cups in our time? In 1965 the "Krasnyy trud" Pottery Artel was closed down. Some of the masters changed their profession, while others began working on their own. And for a long time I could not find any application for my own craft. I was sad and I brooded, but by force of habit my fingers kneaded the pliable clay of Ura-Tyube--the softest in the world. I don't know how my first ushtak (whistle) came into being. I was not in a merry mood at all. But the little beast's eyes somehow turned out to be merry. And when I coated the figurine with glaze and fired it in the kiln, I saw that it had come to life, so to speak."

Thus, an extinct craft was born again. People became interested in Khalilov's artifacts. The Leninabad Artistic Fund began to send him orders. The master became a member of the USSR Artists' Union. In the city museum (which, by the way, has become most interesting and vital, with unique historical and artistic items of value at its disposal, thanks to Nasriddin Nazarov, a school-teacher who is now the museum's director) there appeared a personal showcase for the works of Gafur Khalilov.

I walked slowly past the shelves. Here in the master's home one can trace all the stages in an ushtak's birth--from the moist, "sweating" lump of clay to the shiny figurine, glittering with glaze, which has just come out of the kiln.

Gafur is already 78 years old. During the last few years he has scarcely worked at all. However, the talent of his son Gadoybay and his wife Muazzam is at its zenith. Gadoybay has traveled an interesting path: he learned the craft at the age of eight, then he abandoned it and became a joiner. Later he studied to be an engineer, worked in production for many years, but at the age of 31 returned to his father's business, to the craft of his grandfathers and forefathers.

Ergashbay's fingers thrust more and more confidently into the clay. The boy is studying in the ninth grade and is preparing to enroll in art school next year. It is sad for Gafur to let his grandson go to Dushanbe: because, of course, all the artists of his family were formed in this house, but the old man understands that nowadays you can't get by without formal education. And he is passing all his own secrets on to Ergashbay.

"But you mean to say that there are still secrets to your craft?" I asked Gafur.

"Of course, there are. When I was 10 years old, usto Khidir--the father-in-law of my sister, Khaiyrinisso, shared them with me. I learned all the fine points from him. I studied for a long time. It was only at the age of 25 that I emerged from my apprenticeship to become a master. And, nevertheless, no matter how hard I tried, I could not penetrate into all the secrets of usto Khidir; something was missing. Let's say, his glazing was brighter, had a better shine to it. I cannot understand why. Now, perhaps, only Ergashbay will be able to learn and figure out the secret."

Usto Gafur told his story unhurriedly. And the beasts, as it were, were listening, their eyes were staring out--because, of course, the discussion was about them. And here it was twilight. The firelight played on the colored glaze. The dragons' fangs, the gaping jaws, the lampion pupils of their eyes A person could really become frightened! But here is a paradox: the more terrible the beast, the more merry are the traits with which he is endowed by the artist, the more amusing and kind-hearted is the dragon's mug.

Where, I asked, did these beasts come from? Is it possible that they are derived from Tajik folk creative art?

Usto Gafur names only one source: tales. At the age of 11 he became an orphan. And his most vivid, warmest memories of his mother, Ikhsol, are still the tales which she would tell him every evening. A round-dance of fantastic monsters filled the little boy's head, and in the mornings he would try to impress them upon something. Under his hands there was only clay.

Probably, these were tales from "A Thousand and One Nights." Obviously, they had been reworked by local folklore. But it is clear that in them, as also later in Knalilov's dragons, that the exotic world of the East came to life.

One local art expert has looked into the similarity between the Ura-Tyube beasts and the figurines of sacrificial goats on ritons made of ivory and found in Old Nisa, a flourishing Central Asian city of the Second Century B.C. Gafur himself had never seen these goats and considers the similarity to be coincidental. I was not idle; I opened the first volume of "An Art History of the Peoples of the USSR," and I found the Nisa goats. Indeed, there is a similarity: the same grotesquerie, the same kind of unintentional stylization. And who knows by what unknown paths, through how many peoples and generations these images have passed, changing and again returning to themselves, continuing an elliptical, cultural-historical line from the art of the Hellenistic period to the present-day art of Tajikistan.

2384

CSO: 1800/627

REGIONAL

BOOK ON RAPPROCHEMENT OF SOCIALIST NATIONS REVIEWED

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Jan 83 p 3

[Review by K. Zhitov, academician of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, of the book by V. Ten "Rukovodstvo KPSS protsessom sblizheniya natsiy v usloviyakh razvitogo sotsializma" [Leadership by the CPSU of the Process of Rapprochement of Nations Under the Conditions of Developed Socialism], (1959-1975), using materials from the republics of Central Asia, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 1981]

[Text] Our country has finally and irrevocably resolved the national issue and achieved a basic equalization of the levels of economic and social development of the nations. But under the conditions of mature socialism, as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu. V. Andropov noted in his speech entitled "Fifty Years of the USSR," "the problems of the interrelations among nations have not been removed from the agenda. They require special concern and constant attention on the part of the Communist Party."

The development of national relations under the conditions of mature socialism is one of the basic problems of communist construction. The development of this problem is of immense theoretical and practical significance.

In light of what has been said the book by V. Ten, "Rukovodstvo KPSS protsessom sblizheniya natsiy v usloviyakh razvitogo sotsializma" is undoubtedly of interest.

The rapprochement of nations and nationalities is a historical law which is brought about by the needs to develop productive forces. Even under the conditions of capitalism, as was pointed out by the founder of scientific communism, international barriers were broken down and "a universal link and universal dependency of nations upon one another" were established. V. I. Lenin noted: "We are convinced that the development of capitalism in Russia and generally the entire course of social life leads to rapprochement of all nations."

But the rapprochement of nations under capitalism is a random process, it is limited in nature and takes place on the basis of dominance and subordination.

But socialism creates the major conditions for the development of this process and introduces new aspects into it. The author correctly emphasizes that it is possible to speak about capitalist and socialist types of rapprochement among nations, which differ from each other in terms of the social base, rates, scope and final results. Under socialism the rapprochement of nations takes place not randomly, but under the leadership of the communist party, which consciously directs this process on the basis of a scientifically developed national policy. Thus nations with equal rights come together on a voluntary basis.

The book investigates party leadership of the process of the rapprochement of nations in the economic, social and cultural areas.

A decisive condition for increasingly close economic rapprochement of nations is their joint participation in the construction of a material and technical base for communism.

The pages that discuss the extensive application in Central Asia of the practice of constructing and jointly utilizing large structures and industrial complexes of interrepublic and unionwide significance are read with a great deal of interest. The assimilation of the energy supplies of the Amudar'ya, Syrdar'ya, Baskhsha, Naryn and other rivers, and the construction of thermal electric power stations and large facilities are carried out here with the active participation of all union republics. A clear example of fraternal cooperation is the Nureksya GES. Participating in its construction were 20 scientific research institutes and 2,000 enterprises of the country, and the current it produces is utilized in Tajikistan, Kirghiya, Turkmenia and Kazakhstan. The actual material of the book convincingly affirms the conclusion that the republics of Central Asia are an important part of the unified national economic complex of the Soviet Union.

The CPSU guides the improvement of the social structure of the socialist society, which amounts to overcoming the social differences of the nations and achieving their social homogeneity. During the period under consideration the USSR, under the leadership of the CPSU, achieved considerable progress in developing the social structure, which was expressed primarily in further increasing the role of the working class as the leading force in communist construction.

In the republics of Central Asia during these years, because of the efforts of party organizations, there has been a rapid increase in the number of workers and, especially those of the indigenous nationalities. The proportion of workers of indigenous nationalities among the employed population increased during eleven years by 12 percent in Uzbekistan, 19 percent in Kirghiziya, 19 percent of Tajikistan and 10 percent in Turkmenia.

A special chapter is devoted to party leadership of the rapprochement of national cultures. It is filled with many facts. Approval should be given to the summary drawn up by the author of all 10-day periods, weeks and days of Uzbek, Tajik, Kirghiz and Turkmen literature and art.

The author shows that the communist parties of Uzbekistan, Kirghiziya, Tajikistan and Turkmenia are doing an immense amount of work for international education of the workers and are decisively eradicating manifestations of nationalistic remnants and local prejudices, and they are strictly adhering to a class approach in evaluating social phenomena.

In addition to the merits of the book, let us note certain shortcomings. The chapter devoted to improving the social structure requires more materials that show the activity of party organizations in training personnel who represent local nationalities. In subsequent work on this subject it is necessary to augment the research with a chapter on the role of the CPSU in strengthening the political unity of the Soviet society.

On the whole the work of V. Ten is useful research and a valuable contribution to the development of the history of the implementation of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU under the conditions of developed socialism.

11772

CSO: 1830/155

REGIONAL

UZBEKS RESPONSIVE TO LABOR DISCIPLINE ISSUE

Decree on Strengthening Discipline

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan has adopted a decree, "On the Issue of the Newspaper SOVET UZBEKISTONI for 21 January 1983 Which was Devoted to Questions of Strengthening Labor Discipline."

The decree notes that the newspaper SOVET UZBEKISTONI of 21 January 1983 was devoted completely to issues of strengthening party, state and labor discipline. In the lead article, "Conscientious, Communist Discipline," in the articles of the weaver of the Tashkent textile combine, hero of socialist labor, B. Dzhurayeva, the machine operator of the Mos .va Sovkhoz in Ellikkalinskiy Rayon, the deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, D. Bekchanova, the worker of the Namangan cotton cleaning plant, A. Mirzayev, and the managers of party and economic agencies raised crucial problems of further strengthening party, state and labor discipline in light of the requirements of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Using a great deal of factual material, the authors of the articles emphasize that the main factors in strengthening labor discipline are order in production, good organization of labor, a favorable socio-psychological climate in the collectives, a situation of high demandingness with respect to each worker, and intolerance of any violations of norms of socialist labor and communal living. An important factor is an uncompromising struggle against inefficiency, slipshod work and unconscientious plunderers of socialist property. A great deal of attention was devoted to questions of utilizing to strengthen discipline socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor, shock work, the experience of labor veterans and production innovators, workers' meetings, comrades' courts, and measures of ideological and legal influence.

Having approved the initiative of the editorial staff of the newspaper SOVET UZBEKISTONI for elucidating the problems of further strengthening party, state and labor discipline, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan instructed the editorial staffs of the newspapers and radios and the Gosteleradio of the Uzbek SSR to elucidate extensively and purposively the multifaceted work of party and soviet agencies and social and economic organizations of the republic for strengthening party, state and labor discipline in light of the decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central

Committee and the points and conclusions contained in the speech at the Plenum of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

One of the most important tasks of republic, oblast, city and rayon newspapers is extensive publicity of the experience of leading collectives of enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, institutions and organizations and the education of workers in the spirit of Leninist principles of a socialist attitude toward labor and communist morality, severe criticism of existing shortcomings, and a decisive struggle against any negative phenomena that cause harm to our society.

It is necessary to show intelligibly and convincingly that only high party, state and labor discipline, efficient and high-quality work and the utilization of all reserves and possibilities can provide for further improvement of the well-being of the Soviet people and strengthening of the economic and defense might of our country.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan suggested to the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the local party organizations that they analyze in depth the articles in the press, that they react to them promptly, and that they use all means of ideological influence to step up the struggle against the smallest violations of discipline and order in production and life, and that they mobilize the efforts of all workers for successful implementation of the plans and the socialist commitments of the third and middle year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

Republic Labor Officials Discuss Problems

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by A. Abduganiyev, director of the Uzbek branch of the Scientific Research Institute of Labor of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, doctor of economic sciences, professor, and G. Azbukin, head of division for organization, norm setting and wages in industry, candidate of economic sciences]

[Text] At the November Plenum of the Party Central Committee, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yu. V. Andropov, speaking about the fact that there are many crucial tasks in the country's national economy which cannot be brought together under one slogan, emphasized: "... at the party congresses and plenums of the central committee we have developed a scientifically substantiated economic policy and entered on a course toward increasing the efficiency of production and intensifying it. But the changeover to this basis for our economy and the turn toward efficiency are still being carried out slowly. The main indicator of the efficiency of the economy is labor productivity, whose growth rates cannot satisfy us."

An important reserve for increasing labor productivity and production efficiency is the fullest possible utilization of the supply of working time in all branches of the national economy. The efficiency of the economic mechanism

is determined to an increasingly large degree by how well labor is organized, what kind of discipline we have, and how conscientiously and responsibly each worker works.

The research of the Uzbek branch of the Scientific Research Institute of Labor of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems has established that because of unsatisfactory utilization of working time and losses of it between shifts and for whole days the republic's national economy annually sustains tens of millions of rubles' worth of material loss.

The following comparison is indicative: for the republic's industry the loss of one minute of working time is now tantamount to the loss of 120,000 thousand rubles' worth of gross output. This is twice as much as in 1970.

The influence of labor discipline on the final indicators of the production activity of the enterprises is extremely obvious. At the Bukhara textile combine, because of inefficient utilization of new technical equipment and other equipment and the poor skills of the workers, labor productivity in physical indicators in the main production (spinning, twisting, weaving) in the corresponding units of measurement are practically at the same level as in 1975.

The utilization of the main technological equipment that has been put into operation should be accompanied by mandatory conditions: a high professional level of the workers that use it, a system of planned preventive service by repair and other services, and progressive forms of labor organization should be coordinated with it. Unfortunately, not one of the aforementioned conditions is observed at the combine. The amount of idle time of equipment reaches impressive amounts--up to 20-30 percent of the normative shift supply of time for its operation.

Strengthening of labor discipline must be regarded as a comprehensive problem. Its solution requires multifaceted measures: consistent introduction of new methods of management, improvement of conditions and organizations of labor, and improvement of the style and forms of administration of production. A comprehensive approach to the condition of labor discipline presupposes mandatory consideration of all factors for strengthening it--economic, psychological and social. It is quite obvious that individual methods of creating stability of collectives, even progressive ones if they are not coordinated and are based on individual measures, do not produce the desired results.

Modern production requires that each worker display such character traits as composure, organization and self-discipline. This is not just required of rank-and-file workers. The labor collective, as was correctly emphasized in a recent lead article of PRAVDA has a right to ask the manager why he has not ensured continuous operation of the section under his jurisdiction or why the labor rhythm has been disrupted.

Even in stably operating collectives regularly good indicators frequently conceal interruptions and losses, and behind the advanced workers there is a refuge for absentees, idlers and slipshod workers. For instance, at the

leading enterprises of the Soyuzmashklopkovodstvo All-Union Production Association, losses of working time (per one worker) because of absenteeism and illnesses are not decreasing, the proportion of employees under thirty years of age who are released amounts to 75-80 percent, and the coefficient of labor turnover is 15-20 percent.

Mass photographs of the utilization of the intrashift supply of working time show that losses of it reach an average of 22-25 percent. The main problem is the problem of the quality of service for the working positions on the part of auxiliary and repair services of the enterprises, which frequently have little technical power and are imperfectly organized. There are numerous cases where the working positions lack the necessary materials, procurements, instruments and devices at the beginning of the shift.

This is why the experience of the leading enterprises of the republic, particularly the Tashkent aviation production association imeni V. P. Chkalov, having developed and successfully introduced a system of planned preventive service of working positions, deserves careful study everywhere and the most rapid introduction into practice.

Efficient organization and discipline must be cultivated in all spheres of administration of the national economy, and only then will each worker recognize the organic necessity of this. Why, for instance, during the night shift are there so many cases where people leave before the end of the shift? Does this not have to do with the poor operation of transportation or the complete lack of it? Many workers, especially women, refer precisely to this. This means that it is necessary to be concerned about everything which can and does leave a mark on the individual's character. For, when disorganization is encountered in life, people begin to indulge in it in production too.

Far from the least important under today's conditions is the question of objective, prompt and principled evaluation by managers of enterprises of causes for labor turnover. When describing their activity, they must proceed from the fact that they are just as responsible for the condition and strengthening of labor discipline as for the fulfillment of planned assignments.

It is an abnormal situation when at a number of enterprises, as a result of an impersonal attitude and disorganization of the labor process, there is a drop in the labor activity both of workers and of engineering and technical personnel, who are frequently released. Efficient regulation of the rights and responsibilities of each worker have helped to prevent this.

Release "at the worker's own request" is frequently motivated by dissatisfaction with the level of earnings. A deeper study of precisely this factor would make it possible to speak with more authority about its justification. The worker frequently sees in the amount of wages a kind of compensation for an excessive physical load which is inevitable under the conditions of poor labor organization and inadequate mechanization of labor-intensive processes. When he does not receive what he considers to be the necessary "compensation" for this, he indicates the amount of wages as the motivation for leaving, assuming that it is easier for the administration to increase them than to

solve the problems pertaining to working conditions. Such a judgment is not without justification. For is it not the case that in certain production sections some workers earn more than others since they are employed in "advantageous" jobs? Unsatisfactory utilization of working time, poor labor and technological discipline, inefficiency and poor management are frequently covered up in these cases by unjustified additions to orders and references to "other" and auxiliary volumes of work.

It is precisely these negative phenomena that impede the dissemination of the brigade contract and job-rate payment for labor. The fact is that brigades that are given material incentives for the final results are not filled in, and this, naturally, is so-called "auxiliary work" or "other" jobs, and there is no pay for alterations. In all cases wages should be directed toward preventing losses of working time, idle time and low intensity of work. No tricks are appropriate here.

Enterprises have at their disposal a whole complex of measures for specific kinds of encouragement of highly productive honorable labor on the part of each worker. In the well-known decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning improvement of the economic mechanism both in planning and in the organization of economic incentives, the indicator of labor productivity occupies first place. It is precisely this that is also becoming a major fund-forming factor. And along with the new policy for planning wage funds, normatives are used as a basis for solving a most crucial problem--providing for further improvement of the well-being of the workers exclusively as labor productivity increases, that is, as output increases. It is understandable that under these conditions labor discipline is also the pivotal point which can help to strengthen and raise the level and results of the contribution of each worker to the overall success.

Leading collectives of Moscow and, following their example, many collectives of the country, including those in our republic, have adopted commitments directed toward decisely improving labor organization and stepping up the struggle against mismanagement and violations of production and state discipline. At workers' meetings they severely judge those who do not wish to deal with the norms of our morality and law, those who have not become aware of the well-known appeal of V. I. Lenin: "Manage economically, do not be lazy, do not steal, and observe the strictest discipline in labor."

It is necessary to raise the level of administration and executive work and to instill in each worker high business and moral-psychological qualities. Socialist labor discipline is acquiring qualitatively new forms since it is precisely here that one finds the important front of the battle for a strong economy, for our ideals and for communism.

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REPUBLIC JOURNALS CRITICIZED FOR EDITORIAL SHORTCOMINGS

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 12, Dec 82 pp 39-42

[Article: "In the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania "]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania has adopted the decree "On the Increase of the Role of Journals in the Accomplishment of the Tasks Posed by the 26th CPSU Congress and the Strengthening of Their Connection With the Practice of Building Communism."

Journals and publications of the journal type, it is stated in the decree, hold an important place in the system of means of mass information and propaganda and are making a definite contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks which were posed by the 26th CPSU Congress, as well as by the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Lithuania. A number of them--like KOMMUNIST, SOBYTIYA I VREMYA and others--are ably contributing to the assurance of the close unity of theoretical ideological, political educational, organizing and economic work and to the solution of the problems of economic and social development and the communist education of the workers. The journals are actively covering the progress of the socialist competition under the motto "60 Shock Labor Weeks for the 60th Anniversary of the USSR." A number of valuable items, which acquaint the readers with the achievements of the Lithuanian SSR and the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union in 60 years and explain the Leninist principles of the national policy of the CPSU, have been published. The articles and essays being published in the journals on the positive experience of management, the problems of the social reorganization of the countryside and the implementation of the decisions of the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum are arousing extensive interest of the readers. The ideological and literary level of the materials being published has increased, good traditions of the patronage of publications over the most important construction projects of the 11th Five-Year Plan have formed, distinct mass organizational work is being performed by the editorial boards.

In recent years highly skilled staffs of editorial workers have been formed, the necessary prerequisites have been created for the considerable increase of the influence of the printed word on the increase of production efficiency and work quality and of the political and labor activeness of the workers of the republic and on the strengthening of the connection of publications with the practice of building communism.

At the same time the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania believes that the work of journals and publications of the journal type needs further improvement. The assessments and instructions, which are set forth in the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Creative Ties of Belletristic Journals With the Practice of Building Communism" and "On the Work of the Newspaper TRUD," fully apply to all the journals and publications of the journal type of the republic.

The editorial boards of sociopolitical and literary journals are still not enlisting talented literary people persistently enough to work on works of a topical orientation. The editorial collegiums and party organizations of journals do not always display adherence to principles and responsibility when evaluating the ideological and belletristic level of the materials being prepared. Thus, individual works and articles, which contain biased, superficial opinions about the recent past and the present, with deviations from the living truth and the principles of Marxist-Leninist esthetics, have been published in recent times in the journal PYARGALE. The editorial board is not performing adequately painstaking work with the authors for the purpose of increasing the ideological and artistic level of the materials. Individual journals, as, for example, YAUNIMO GRYATOS, NYAMUNAS and several others, are not revealing thoroughly enough the best traits of the young person and the traditions of the Soviet working class: great consciousness, a state approach to work, collectivism, good organization and good discipline, dedication in the performance of one's duty. Essays on leading people of labor are published sporadically. There are too few workers and kolkhoz farmers, writers and figures of science and culture among the authors of articles on major, fundamental issues. Items, which suffer from the study of minor themes and are weak artistically, are appearing on the pages of journals.

The editorial boards of sectorial journals are not making full use of their possibilities for mobilizing the workers for the utmost increase of the productivity, efficiency and quality of labor, the changeover of the economy to the path of intensive development and the successful fulfillment of the assignments of the five-year plan and the socialist obligations. In spite of the fact that in the republic an extensive system of scientific, technical and economic information is in operation and a considerable amount of scientific literature is being published, the sectorial journals are often filled with intermediate reports of scientific research and with materials which are divorced from topical tasks and problems of production and services. Some journals, like, for example, LYAUDES UKIS, are not covering thoroughly enough the urgent questions of the reorganization of the economic mechanism and the improvement of planning and management and have not found effective forms of the drive for the efficiency and quality of work and the strictest economy of raw materials and materials. A close connection of the analysis of the questions of improving the use of technology with the problems of the organization of production and the introduction of the achievements of science and technology in practice is not being achieved in the publications of the journal MUSU SODAY and a number of others. The pages of the journal SVEYKATOS APSAUGA are oversaturated with complicated unedited copious articles and tables. Topical problems of the development and organization of health services and the cultivation among medical personnel of lofty moral qualities and occupational skills are being covered extremely poorly. A triviality of the themes is characteristic of the published works of the publications KOOPERATININKAS, BUYTIS and a number of others, they are crammed with illustrations of a low level.

Individual editorial boards are not displaying persistence in the campaign against formalism in socialist competition and for the unity of word and deed and have relaxed the attention to the movement for a communist attitude toward labor. A portion of the published works suffer from formalism, the pooriness of language, general phrases, a passion for self-reports and sermons instead of a thorough analysis of the state of affairs. There are frequent instances when in pursuit of popularity the attention of the readers is focused on minor themes, while urgent problems are covered in an insufficiently thorough, well-reasoned and constructive manner. Published works of this type are characteristic of the journals MUSU ZHODIS, MUSU GAMTA and others.

Primary party organizations are still not playing the proper role in all the editorial boards of journals. Their influence on the increase of the practical, ideological and political level of publications, the training of journalists and the increase of their skills is inadequate.

The ministries, departments and public organizations, which have journals and publications of the journal type, do not always ensure the proper procedural supervision of the activity of the editorial collegiums and editorial collectives. They do not adequately investigate the themes, analyze too little the content of their own periodicals and are not properly concerned about improving the conditions of the work, daily life and relaxation of the workers of the editorial boards.

The Periodika Newspaper and Journal Association of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade does not always solve promptly the questions of the material and technical service of the editorial boards of journals. The schedules of their timely publication are being intolerably upset by the printing house of the publishing house of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the quality of the printing is not improving.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania recommended:

that the editors in chief, the editorial collegiums and the primary party organizations of journals take steps to eliminate the noted shortcomings and focus efforts on the comprehensive coverage and explanation of the documents of the party and the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and on the main directions of socioeconomic development in conformity with the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan;

to increase the level of editorial and organizing work. To devote particular attention in conformity with the specialization of the journal to the implementation of the decisions of the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Planum, the Food Program as the most important component of the economic strategy of the party for the next decade;

journals, it is stated in the document, should be enthusiastic propagandists and agitators, skillful organizers of the campaign for the fulfillment of the plans of economic and social development, should promote the communist education of people, the increase of their political culture, ideological conviction and occupational skill and rallying around the Leninist party, should cultivate among the workers ideological steadfastness, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism and lofty moral qualities and should systematically show the triumph of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU;

in conformity with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" henceforth to reveal thoroughly and comprehensively the historical significance of the formation of the USSR, to show clearly the achievements of the Communist Party and the Soviet people in the building of a new society and the great gains of socialism, which have been placed at the service of the man of labor. To cover extensively the progress of the socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, for the fulfillment of the national economic plans, the economical use of material resources and raw materials, the maximum return on capital investments. To overcome the unsystematic system in covering major problems, to bring what has been begun to an end. To define concretely the practical orientation of journals. To help labor collectives to achieve high end results of production, the extensive introduction of advanced methods of management, brigade forms of the organization and stimulation of labor, the achievements of science and technology and advanced know-how. To combat resolutely violations of labor legislation, ostentation, formalism and mismanagement, which weaken the economic and educational potential of the competition;

to reveal more thoroughly and comprehensively the theoretical problems and practical tasks, which are connected with the strengthening of the material and spiritual foundations of the improvement of the socialist way of life and with the formation of the new man. To mobilize public opinion for an irreconcilable campaign against embezzlers, bribe-takers, drunkards, hooligans and violators of labor and production discipline, for the utmost support of the honest workers, who are protecting socialist property against criminal encroachments and waste;

to devote even more attention to the themes of freedom and Soviet democracy, to show the advantages of socialist democracy as compared with bourgeois democracy, the genuine equality of Soviet citizens as compared with the imaginary rights of man in the capitalist world.

The editorial boards of journals, it is noted in the decree, need to ensure the great effectiveness of published works. It is important that they be distinguished by a thorough analysis, good reasoning, generalizations and the thoroughness of the conclusions and have a precise address. Criticism in the press should be of an objective, specific and constructive nature and be made from a clear stand. To speak truthfully and realistically about shortcomings in order to help to mobilize the masses for an effective campaign to eliminate them;

to improve the forms of journal materials, to prepare them in the style characteristic of the given publication, to diversify the genres, to increase the attention to the language of publications. To strengthen the ties with the readers and the most active authors, to introduce a system of the analysis of the effectiveness of published works;

the Lithuanian SSR Union of Writers, the editorial collegiums and editorial boards of belletristic journals, it is indicated in the decree, need to promote in every possible way the writing of highly artistic works about the present and the increase of the educational significance of the artistic word, to support more actively the creative search in the sphere of socially important problems, to affirm the goals of life, which are worthy of the Soviet individual, to debunk consistently political apathy and the consumer psychology.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania recommended that the party committees, ministries and departments step up the education of personnel in the spirit of a respectful attitude toward statements of the press. To hold strictly responsible those guilty of formal replies and red tape, the suppression of criticism and persecution for it.

The Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and the Vilnius City Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania are charged to take steps on the strengthening of the primary party organizations of journals. The party organizations of publications are ordered to actively influence the thematic planning and content of the materials being published, to take part in the selection and training of staffs of editorial workers, to maintain an atmosphere of great responsibility for the assigned matter, to promote the development in the collectives of editorial boards of criticism and self-criticism and the assurance in published works of a close unity of the theoretical ideological, political educational and economic organizational themes. To improve the political, economic and vocational training of journalists, to increase their skill, to develop initiative, to educate them in the spirit of self-criticalness and responsibility for the fulfillment of their professional duty.

It is recommended that the Central Committee of Komsomol of Lithuania, the Lithuanian Republic Trade Unions Council, the Union of Writers, ministries and departments, which publish journals and other publications of the journal type, take steps on the improvement of the procedural supervision of editorial boards, support more actively the creative search and organizing work of the editorial boards of subordinate journals, strengthen the editorial collegiums of publications and create the necessary conditions for the work and relaxation of journalists.

The Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade is charged to improve the management of the Periodika Newspaper and Journal Association and to settle the question of its changeover to complete cost accounting. The State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade is charged jointly with the Chair of Journalism of Vilnius State University imeni V. Kapsukas and the Lithuanian SSR Union of Journalists to prepare recommendations and to monitor the efficient use of journal space and the increase of the level of artistic design.

The Administration of Affairs of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania are charged to take steps on the assurance of the timely publication of journals and the improvement of the quality of their printing.

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SCENES FROM RECENT CENTRAL ASIAN LITERARY LIFE DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Moscow OKTYABR' in Russian No 11, Nov 82 pp 167-190 carries a 19,000-word article titled "Flaming Flowers of the Desert" by Antonina Koptyaeva. The article describes Koptyaeva's meetings with prominent Central Asian writers and poets during the last two decades and her impressions of various literary conferences there. It also talks about a selected number of earlier Central Asian writers who continue to have an influence on contemporary literary developments.

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IMPORTANCE OF ART IN PREREVOLUTIONARY AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Moscow VESTNIK MOSKOVSKOGO UNIVERSITETA. FILOSOFIYA in Russian No 1, Jan-Feb 83 carries on pp 44-48 a 3500-word article titled "The Social Role of Art in the History of Pre-Marxist Esthetic Doctrines in Azerbaijan" by T. M. Gadzhiyev. The article traces the "active role" which literature and art played in the life of prerevolutionary Azerbaijan and describes the ideas of a number of medieval and modern Azeri thinkers.

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